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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—Descriptive.

SECTION A.—PHYSICAL ASPECTS.

SECTION B.—HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.—Descriptive—concluded.

SECTION C.—POPULATION.

CHAPTER II.—Economic.

SECTION A.—Agriculture and Irrigation.

SECTION B.—Rents, Wages and Prices.

SECTION C.—Forests.

CHAPTER II.—Economic—concluded.

SECTION D.—Mines and Mineral Resources.

SECTION E.—Arts and Manufactures.

SECTION F.—Commerce and Trade.

SECTION G.—Means of Communication.

SECTION H.—Famines.

CHAPTER III.—Administrative.

SECTION A.—Administrative Divisions.

SECTION B.—Civil and Criminal Justice.

SECTION C.—Land Revenue.

CHAPTER III.—Administrative—concluded.

SECTION C.—Land Revenue—*concluded*.

SECTION D.—Miscellaneous Revenue.

SECTION E.—Local and Municipal Government.

SECTION F.—Public Works.

SECTION G.—Army.

SECTION H.—Police and Jails.

SECTION I.—Education and Literacy.

SECTION J.—Medical.

APPENDICES.

CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

Section A.—Physical Aspects.

Description of district.

(*a*) The district of Gujrat takes its name from the town at its headquarters. This town grew up round a fort established by the Emperor Akbar in A. D. 1580 (corresponding to 996 *Hijri*) with the help of the Gujar inhabitants of the neighbouring country to the west. The fort was named jointly after them and the Emperor "Gujrat Akbarabad" (see section B of Chapter I, page 18). The area of the district as now constituted is 2,171 square miles.

(*b*) The district is one of the six comprised in the Rawalpindi Division, and lies between north latitudes 32° 10′ and 33° and east longitudes 73° 18′ and 74°·31′.

Its shape is, roughly speaking, that of a parallelogram, and it forms the northernmost portion of the Chaj Doab lying between the Jhelum and Chenab rivers. It is bounded on the north-east by the Jammu territory of the Maharaja of Kashmir: on the north-west by the river Jhelum, which separates it from the British district of the same name; on the south by the river Chenab, separating it from the districts of Gujranwala and Sialkot; on the east by the river Tawi, which divides it from the Bajwat or northernmost *paragnah* of the Sialkot District; and on the west by the district of Shahpur. At the western extremity of the district, a line drawn north and south from the Jhelum to the Chenab measures 30 miles, while the north-east frontier towards Jammu measures 43 miles. The average breadth is 30 and the average length 60 miles. It is divided into three tahsils, of which that of Phalia occupies all the western portion of the district, while of the eastern portion, the northern parts are included in Kharian, and the southern in Gujrat. Some leading statistics regarding the district are given in Table No. 1 of Volume B. The district contains two towns of more than 10,000 persons as follows:—

Gujrat	...	...	19,090
Jalalpur	...	...	11,615

CHAPTER I—A.

Physical Aspects.

Description of district.

The administrative headquarters are situated in Gujrat, situated on the Grand Trunk Road, some 6 miles from the river Chenab. In 1911 Gujrat stood 19th in order of area, and 12th in order of population among the 28 districts of the province, comprising 2·06 per cent. of the total area, 3·7 per cent. of the total population, and 1·9 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown in the margin.

Town.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Feet above sea level, approximate.
Gujrat ...	32° 35′	74° 7′	820
Kharian ...	32° 48′	73° 54′	954
Phalia ...	32° 26′	73° 37′	800
Jalalpur ..	32° 22′	74° 15′	830

Physical Features.

In this district the plain country, properly so called, of the Punjab reaches its northern limit. The northern corner of the district is cut off from the Jhelum by a range of hills which, commencing on the frontier of this district five miles below the town of Bhimbar in Jammu, passes in a straight line to the south-west till it strikes the Jhelum immediately above the village of Rasul. After allowing a passage for the river, it rises on the opposite bank, and trending northwards joins the Salt Range. From its entry upon the range the Grand Trunk Road, which has previously run in a straight line across a level plain, enters upon a region of hill and ravine, extending westwards to Peshawar. The Gujrat range, which marks the commencement of this region, is known by the name of Pabbi, that being the name, according to the dialect of the country, for high, raviny unproductive ground ; its highest point, 1,400 feet above sea level, and about 600 feet above the plain, is reached in the hill of Mori, three miles to the west of the point where the Grand Trunk Road enters the outskirts of the range. The prevailing rocks are of a friable, tertiary sandstone and conglomerate, very prolific in fossils. The range is eminently sterile and unproductive, presenting the appearance of a chaos of bare rocks, deeply seamed with precipitous ravines. But the range has been closed to the public use and kept as a forest reserve since 1857 and it has developed a growth of stunted vegetation, mainly small *phulai* trees. These have done something to stop erosion, but the necessity of protecting the main line of the Upper Jhelum Canal from sudden high floods has led to more systematic efforts in re-afforestation on the slopes towards the

CHAPTER I—A.

Physical Aspects.

Physical features.

river Jhelum. These began in 1910, but there is so little soil left on the higher ground that progress is slow. To the north of the Pabbi hills a triangular strip of country, (nowhere more than nine miles in width (measured from the crest of the range), extends to the Jhelum gradually tapering towards the west to a point at Rasul. The greater part of this space is furrowed with deep ravines, the level of which was once an elevated plateau being visible in the flat summits of the intervening blocks of country. The drainage of the hills coursing through deep channels is poured down into the lowlands of the Jhelum where it leaves a deposit of sand.

The main body of the district, apart from the Pabbi, may be described as the lowest slope of the Himalaya extending as far as the town of Dinga, and westwards from that point an alluvial plateau of the same character as in other districts in the Central Punjab. The plateau has at various periods been eroded by the Chenab and Jhelum rivers, which have subsequently fallen back into their present beds, leaving a broad strip showing all the signs of being a river bed. These strips again along the present lines of the river are liable to the constant changes of alluvion and diluvion seen on the banks of all the rivers of the Punjab. The district may therefore be divided into four parts as follows :—

(1) The submontane zone.

(2) The central plateau or Bar.

(3) The old river beds on either side.

(4) The fringes of the district still liable to river action.

Submontane zone.

(1)—The submontane zone is the lowest slope of the foot hills of the Himalayas. At the eastern end of the district the surface is largely covered with rubble and sand, practically as far as Kotla. From there the soil is good firm *maira* of a reddish colour with an admixture of sand. As far as the Grand Trunk Road there is a decided slope which from there is somewhat less. But the main feature of all this part of the district is the drainage. There are numerous streams which bring down the water from the low hills of Jammu, or from the Pabbi, or the natural drainage of the district. The two main ones are the Bhimbar and the Bhandar. There are numerous smaller streams, many of which are called Dalli or Doara. The map of the Gujrat Tahsil shows how numerous they are. In the rains all are filled with torrents which deposit the heavier sand first and carry the lighter silt to a greater distance, and as sand banks are formed the current is diverted on to fresh ground. So in their upper courses

CHAPTER I—A.

Physical Aspects.

Submontane zone.

their sandy beds spread and encroach on cultivated ground, though often the lowlying ground gets the benefit of silt. They do not all reach the river, but many of them are used up in spreading out over the lowlying land. The Bhimbar, which is the largest of all, used to reach the Chenab in several channels after crossing the Grand Trunk Road, but as its course was crossed by the Upper Jhelum Canal the stream has now been turned into the bed of the canal. The amount of silt may be large enough to do harm, but its waters will increase the volume in the canal, though depriving some villages of their previous supply of water. Other drainages to the west of the Bhimbar used to find their way into a single channel after passing Dinga and when this channel reached the softer soil of the old river bed, with its subsoil of sand, a fairly deep channel was scoured out which after many windings joined the Chenab at Kadirabad. This channel is the Budhi or "old" *nala*. It was described in the Gazetteer of 1893 as an old creek of the Chenab river, but I think the description now given is more correct. The submontane tract may be considered as in two parts,—one where the drainages are on an appreciable slope, and the streams have a defined bed, though constantly varying; the other west of the Grand Trunk Road where the water spreads out and by its deposit of silt has made the land into hard clay. In this part of the district wells can rarely be made except in depressions or near the banks of the streams.

Central plateau.

(2)—The central plateau or Bar is of a good firm soil of a reddish colour. It is mostly flat, but naturally has some variation of level. It extends from Dinga to the western border of district and is continued by the Shahpur Bar. The edge towards the Chenab river is marked by the bank overhanging an old bed of the river which in some places is as high as 20 feet and in others is a very gradual slope. The local name for the old bank is *nakka*. On the side towards the Jhelum there is a similar high bank but on only a short strip extending from Rasul to Ala. Below Ala the Bar slopes gradually down to the river. The soil of the central plateau is fertile, but as the rainfall is small (from 20 inches at Dinga to 18 at Fakirian) and erratic, the natural strength of the soil was seen only on the scattered wells and in depressions. The depth to water varied from 50 feet to 150 so there were few wells. Now that the whole of this tract is irrigated by the Upper Jhelum Canal it has already begun to show that it can produce splendid crops.

Old river bed.

(3)—The old river bed of the Chenab can be seen in a well-marked high bank. In Dhul in the Gujrat Tahsil it is very high,

CHAPTER I—A.

Physical Aspects.

Old river bed.

about 30 feet, but from that point to one west of Gujrat town the old bank has been obliterated by the action of the various streams mentioned in (1), so that it is scarcely perceptible and the low-lying land below it has received so much silt that it is not inferior in quality to the land above the original bank but rather superior. At the border of the Gujrat and Phalia Tahsils the original high bank begins to be seen plainly, and as the drainages have ceased to deposit silt, except in a few places along the Budhi *nala*, the true character of the country can be seen. There is a depression under the *nakka* along its whole course made by the final current of water as the river receded. (This effect can still be seen in present river bed when it annually leaves the high bank of the season.) But the rest of this part of the district is the old river bed, with a sub-soil of sand and a thin top layer of silt. There are still to be seen the old creeks like those in the present river bed in the dry season. Water is quite near the surface, varying from 20 feet to 10, but the soil is nowhere very good.

The old river bed of the Jhelum was originally of the same character, but is now of better quality for two reasons. The river bed of the Jhelum is always better, because the Jhelum carries much silt, and the Chenab much sand. The amount of good soil washed down from the Bar into the Jhelum riverain is larger than in the Chenab riverain. The depth to water is small here also. In both these old river beds wells are easily made. The sub-soil is sandy and gets benefit from percolation at a considerable distance from the present river. It is probable that percolation of canal water from the irrigated uplands will cause water-logging and possibly efflorescence of alkali in villages removed from the *nakka* bank.

Present riverain.

(4)—The fringes of the district still liable to river action form a considerable area and therefore make a large demand on the time of the district staff because the land requires constant re-assessment under the di-alluvion rules. The Chenab valley is inferior, and new alluvion has to be left uncultivated for some years before it consolidates sufficiently to be worth cultivating. The Jhelum valley is better as there is not so much sand in the water of the Jhelum.

Rivers.

(*c*) The description of the river system has been anticipated to a great extent in the foregoing paragraphs. It is unnecessary to give a general description of the Jhelum and Chenab

CHAPTER I—A. — Physical Aspects. — Rivers.

rivers. The Jhelum in winter shrinks to a small stream running under the railway bridge near Jhelum city, and it is usually necessary to shut off the whole stream at Rasul in order to feed the Lower Jhelum Canal with its capacity of about 4,000 cusecs. In the hot weather when the river is swollen by the melting of snow in Kashmir and by the rains it rises to a stream two miles wide and then the combined demands of the Upper Jhelum and the Lower Jhelum Canal take but a small part of the total supply. The Jhelum rises earlier than other Punjab rivers, because it is more dependent on the melting of the snows and less on the summer rainfall than they are. But with heavy rains in the lower hills which are found on both sides of the river in this district, it is liable to sudden freshets which often inundate the land on the banks. In September the river usually subsides in good time for the riverain land to be sown with wheat for the spring crop. But the cold weather supply is almost all wanted now for the two canals, and it is likely that inundations, whether for good or ill, will be less likely in the future. The Chenab is a larger stream. It is the boundary of the district on the south and east. Like the Jhelum its main stream swings from side to side but with more force as its banks are lower. It has been eroding the Gujrat Tahsil now for many years and leaving land on the Sialkot side, so that several villages of the Gujrat District now possess culturable land on the Sialkot side of the stream. Its maximum recorded discharge was 700,000 cusecs on 24th July 1903 and minimum 4,045 cusecs on 26th February 1902 at Khanki, but present figures are affected by the working of the Upper Chenab and Upper Jhelum Canals. Other rivers are smaller. The Tawi is a stream which flows from Jammu territory into the Chenab and forms the eastern border of the district, though some of the Gujrat villages extend slightly across the stream. Like the Chenab it carries much sand. The Bhimbar is a large hill torrent which has already been described. The Jaba is a similar stream which flows from the north slope of the Pabbi into the Jhelum and is crossed by the Upper Jhelum Canal in a level crossing.

Geology and botany.

(*d*) The geology of the greater part of the district is simple. From Dinga westwards the alluvion of the Doab is an alternation of clay and sand. From Dinga eastwards it has already been described as the lower slope of the Himalayan foot hills, consisting of a mixture of sand, clay and conglomerates. The main feature of interest is the Pabbi hill which has already been

CHAPTER I—A.

Physical Aspects.

Flora.

described. The botany of the district was described by Captain Davies as follows:—

The district is on the whole well-wooded, there being no part of it which does not produce, or is not at least capable of producing timber sufficient for local requirements. But the great demand which has sprung up of late years for timber and fuel for railway purposes, the enhanced price now obtained, and the extension of cultivation, have all tended appreciably to diminish the amount of timber under the control of the village proprietors. The *shisham* (*dalbergia sissoo*) grows luxuriantly in the half of the district near the Chenab. Indeed one of the special features of the civil station is the fine avenues, planted with this tree about 30 years ago equal to, if not better than any in the Punjab. The *siras* (*mimosa siris*) also flourishes, growing perhaps quicker than the *shisham* and giving a wider shade with its spreading branches; but the wood, although of good quality when the tree has attained a good age, is more open and coarser in the grain than *shisham*, of which the best bits polished almost equal rose wood. The *phulai* also grows well; it is found mostly in the upper part of the district. Its wood is very hard, harder than even *shisham* and therefore much prized for ploughshares and other implements of husbandry, but it is not so handsome or close-grained. Its flowers are considered cooling and are used for infusions. The tree most extensively reared, however, and which gives to the face of the country, in some parts, quite a wooded aspect, is the *kikar*. It grows quickly and gives a hard, useful wood, universally used in agriculture. There are three kinds—the large and commonest *kikar* (*mimosa arabica*), another smaller (*mimosa odoratissima*) with a very sweet-scented flower and, thirdly, the *kikri* (a male variety of *mimosa arabica*) with its upward-growing branches and brush-like appearance. The shade this tree gives is imperfect from its minute and feathery foliage. It is thus less objected to as detrimental to the growing crops under the influence of its shade only in a small degree. The *ber* (*zizyphus jujuba*) also flourishes. In point of quality of timber it ranks with the *kikar* but it is not so extensively grown, being rather a slow grower and having a dense foliage, and perfect shade. There are many varieties. The fruit of one or two kinds is very palatable and doubtless might be improved by grafting. The leaves of one variety *mallah* (*zizyphus nummularia*) are used as fodder, and the bark of its roots for tanning. The *tut* or mulberry, both white and red, are likewise indigenous and abundant. Mulberry wood is wrought for Persian wheels but is considered inferior. The *pipal*

CHAPTER I—A.

Physical Aspects.

Flora.

(*ficus religiosa*) grows well if taken care of, but only few are to be found scattered here and there over the district. Muhammadans sometimes use its wood for rafters and doors. Camels browse greedily on its leaves and tender twigs. The *bargat* (*ficus indica*) is more frequent, and grows to as large a size perhaps as in most other parts of India. It requires, however, to be carefully protected from frost in the winter during the first four or five years of its growth. Mangoes do not flourish. There appears to be something in the soil unsuitable to them. It can hardly be the climate which renders them so difficult to rear, for while it is almost impossible to do so at the Sadr station and lower down in the districts, they grow well in some of the undulating and comparatively sterile parts of the district adjoining the Jammu boundary. Across that boundary at the foot of the low hills the tree flourishes and is much grown as a source of profit. The leafless caper (*capparis aphylla*) is abundant in the Bar. It yields a hard wood of which combs are made; it is also used for rafters as white ants do not eat it. The fruit is used for pickle. The ripe fruit is eaten but is very astringent. The *van* is common in the Bar. Its fruit (*pilu*) is eaten by the poorer classes in times of scarcity. The *dhak* (*butea frondosa*) was common till cultivation encroached on it. Its timber is good for well wheels. Its flowers make a dye and the leaves make the cups and dishes in which sweetmeat-sellers deliver their sweetmeats. Besides the above-mentioned trees are the *jaman*, *jand*, resembling the *phulai*, in appearance but generally stunted. *Jand* timber is chiefly used for fuel. Occasionally it is used for ploughshares; the pods called *sagar*, which ripen in Jeth and Har, are eaten as vegetables. Willows of two kinds, poplar, *farash* (*tamarix indica*), *simal* or cotton trees (*bombax heptophyllum*), *amaltas* (*cassia fistula*), *lasura* (*cardia myxa*), *lasura*, large leaved (*cardia latifolia*), *sola* (*phyllanthus emblica*), *sohanjna*, or horse-radish tree (*hyperanthera maringa*), *khirni* (*mimusops kanki*) *kamrukh* (*Averhoa carrambola*), *nasut* (*Erythrina ovalifolia*) are found in more or less abundance. A few *tun* trees (*Cedrela toona*), were planted in the station in 1852 and grow pretty well. Of garden fruit trees, limes of all kinds and oranges, citrons, pomeloes, etc., grow well everywhere. A small kind of apple also flourishes. Quinces are rare, but grow well when taken care of. There appears to be something fatal to peaches in the climate; a blight always seizes the tree and prevents the fruit from ripening. Grapes do well, so do guavas, figs and plantains; loquats fairly; the *alu-bokhara* grows well enough but the fruit does not ripen; the pomegranate

CHAPTER I—A.

Physical Aspects.

Flora.

flourishes, the fruit ripening best in dry seasons or with late rains.

The plants which are used as vegetable drugs among the people and which abound in the district also deserve to be mentioned and are thus described by the Deputy Commissioner :—

" *Akasbel* (*cuscuta reflexa*) is a parasite which grows on *ber* trees. It is used in bilious diseases, and is considered a blood purifier.

" *Brahmdandi* (*microlonchus divaricata*) grows in fields, and is regarded as a purifier of blood. It is especially abundant in the Pabbi.

" *Dodhak* (*eclypta erecta*) grows to the height of a foot, and is used externally for ulcers, and as an antiseptic for wounds in cattle.

" *Bahuphali* (a species of *corchorus olitonus*) grows to the height of a foot and a half in the rainy season and is used in venereal affections.

" *Bishkhapra* (*primula speciosa*) grows in the rainy season to the height of a foot. It is a narcotic.

" *Itsit* (*boerhavia diffusa*) grows in the rainy season, and is considered useful for the eyes.

" *Ghikawar* (*aloe perfoliata*) is used in the treatment of rheumatism and abscesses ; a pickle is also made from it.

" *Bhang* (*cannabis sativa*) is principally used as an intoxicating drug.

" *Madar* or *ak* (*calotropis procera*) the cultivating classes eat the leaves when bitten by snakes as an antidote against the poison, and the root and bark are used in the treatment of several diseases. It grows in loose sandy soils.

" *Indrayan* or *tumma* (*citrullu colocynthus*) grows in the Bar and in the village Manochak and Chakla Tarar. The pulp is used as a purgative, and is also given to horses

" *Dhatura* (*datura fastusa*) is used in rheumatism.

" *Bhakhra* (*tribulus launginasus* and *terrestris*) is used in diseases of the kidneys, suppression of urine, also in cough and diseases of the heart. It grows in *maira* lands.

" *Raj hans* or *parsiya washan* (*addian'um candatum*) grows in old wells and wet soils. It is used to cure coughs and fever. *Patnu* grows in small ponds in the rainy season. It is considered officinal in diarrhœa.

CHAPTER I—A.

Physical Aspects.

Flora.

"*Bhugat* grows in saline lands. The dew which collects at night on the leaves is considered beneficial in skin diseases.

"*Garakhpan* grows in the rainy season in *maira* lands. It is used internally in skin diseases.

"*Saunchal* grows in the rainy season plentifully. It is used as a cure for coughs.

"*Kaknaj* (*nicandra indica*), winter cherry, is used as a medicine for horses, and in gonorrhœa. It grows in the rainy season in lands in the vicinity of village sites.

"*Papra* or *pitpapra* (*fumaria parviflora*) grows in the *rabi* crops. It is used to purify the blood.

"*Salhara* grows in *rabi* and in the rainy season. It is considered useful in several diseases.

"*Put kanda* (*achyranthes aspera*) grows plentifully in the rainy season in *maira* lands. It is used in cases of abscess; and its ashes are used in cases of asthma and cough.

"*Kandyari* (*solanum indicum*) grows in the rainy season in *maira* lands and is used in skin diseases of children.

"*Nak chhikkan* (*myriogyne minuta*) grows in the *rabi* season. It promotes sneezing and is used in colds.

"*Bahekar* or *vasa* (*adhatoda vasica*) grows in the upper part of the district. It is considered a blood purifier.

"*Ispagol* (*plantago isphagula*) grows in the Pabbi and in the Bar in the rainy season. It is used in cases of dysentery. It increases the milk of the sheep and goats which eat it.

"*Babuna* (*matricaria chamomilla*) is grown in gardens. Its oil is used externally in rheumatism.

"*Chitra* (*berberislycium*) grows in fields with the *rabi* crops. It is officinal in skin diseases.

"*Kakar singi* (*pistacia integerrima*) grows in dry lands in the hot season. It cures coughs.

"*Haleon* (*cheiranthus annuus*) grows in the *kharif* season. The seeds are used as a tonic.

"*Bathu* (*chenopodium Album*) is eaten, and is used as laxative in diseases of the spleen and bile and for worms; and externally in injuries to horses.

"*Sarpankh* (*tephrosia purpurea*) grows in the rainy season in the Phalia Tahsil and Kiranwala in the Gujrat Tahsil. It is considered to be a purifier of the blood, and to possess properties similar to Kandyari.

CHAPTRE I—A.

Physical Aspects.

Flora.

"*Nilofar* (*nymphea lotus*) grows in ponds in the rainy season. It is considered to possess cooling properties,

"*Dandan* (*Ricinus communis*) is officinal in cases of rheumatism. It grows in the neighbourhood of Guliana.

"*Lehli* is used by the villagers as purgative.

"*Harnola* or *arind* (*ricinus communis*) is useful plant, from the seeds of which is made castor-oil, and the leaves are used in rheumatic pains.

"*Harmal* (*peganum harmala*), an abundant plant, is burnt in the sick room as an antiseptic and deodoriser, especially when any person is suffering from wounds, ulcers or small-pox."

There are no ferns indigenous to the district; even the Pabbi is too dry for them. The only one is the maiden-hair fern, which is found rarely in the broken brickwork of old wells, or in other damp recesses. [*End of Captain Davies' account*].

A description of the trees in the Bar prior to its clearance for irrigation was given to me by Mian Budhi Singh, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests. This will be found under the heading Forests on page 97. These accounts are of interest in showing the previous state of things, and are still correct for the parts not irrigated by the canal. But in that tract there will be a great change: more valuable trees will be grown, the trees will grow more readily and there will be regularity in planting along the canal banks, roads, and the straight lines of rectangular fields in the Bar.

The fruits mentioned by Captain Davies are now rarely found.

Wild animals.

(*e*) Captain Davies gave an account of the wild animals of the district which is not now correct. There is now no hyæna, wolf, hog, jackal, fox, *nilgai*, antelope, gazelle or ravine deer. He noted that birds and animals even then were not sufficiently numerous to rank the district as an average one for sport. I have found the same. Some years ago a sporting Superintendent of Police marked on a map of the district the places where he had found various birds and game. This shows ducks and geese along the Jhelum and partridges, grey and black, with sandgrouse in many places in the Bar of Phalia and partridges in the Pabbi. I have found hare and partridge in the Bar, but now that it is cultivated they will disappear: so that in future the only game likely to be found will be ducks and geese on the rivers (where sportsmen find them difficult of access) and quail, which will be found from September to April. Snipe are seldom seen, as the

CHAPTER I—A.

Physical Aspects.

Wild animals.

district has no *jheels* or swamps suitable for them. The canal will by the increase of culivation give more shelter for quail, but the chief change to be put down to the canal is that just outside the border of the district at the two Saketar crossings will be found large lakes which should give splendid duck shooting.

Fish.

In the Chenab fish are not plentiful and are not good, perhaps because the water is so full of sand. In the Jhelum fish are better. The commonest are the *rohu* and *mahseer*. Others are the *dinghare, daula, trekanda* and *patri.* They are caught in nets and basket traps, and with boats. The fishermen mostly sell their catches in Jhelum or send them to Rawalpindi. Snakes are uncommon in the district and insects are not remarkable for any local peculiarity.

Climate.

(*f*) CLIMATE.—In 1870 Captain Waterfield said "the climate is very bearable, even in the hot weather never oppressive." This may be said to be true of the eastern part of the district, including the headquarters, but in the hot weather the western part is as hot as the adjoining Bar tracts of Shahpur. However, the climate is healthy. By October the hot weather may be said to have ended. The cold weather is dry and clear, with splendid views of the distant snow-clad hills of Kashmir. In January and February hoar frost is common, and on a few nights the temperature will fall below freezing point. The weather gets warm after the end of March, but Europeans can do without pankhas till well into May except in the western part. The belt of irrigated land in the Shahpur District, interposed between this district and the dry tracts of the Western Punjab, does not as yet seem to have had much effect in altering the climate, but with the opening of the Upper Jhelum and the Upper Chenab Canals there will now be a large compact area, which by the extension of cultivation and the growth of timber should have the fierce heat tempered, and in consequence it may be anticipated that the heat will be more bearable even though there may be an increase in fevers. The temperature is not officially recorded at Gujrat, but the figures for Sialkot may be taken as approximately correct and they are quoted in Table 2.

Rainfall.

(*g*) RAINFALL—The average rainfall varies considerably for different parts of the district, and decreases rapidly as one goes south-west away from the Himalayas. It is also somewhat heavier near the rivers than in the dry uplands. The records previously showed only three stations, Gujrat, Kharian, and Phalia, but in the assessment reports I was able to compare the records of Bhimbar

CHAPTER I—B. History. Rainfall.

and Akhnur and Manawar in adjoining Jammu territory and have been able to add records made by the Irrigation Department, though in some cases they are for only a short period. These can be added to Table 3 in future editions of Volume B. For the present it is enough to note that the annual average on the Jammu border is over 40 inches, at Kharian it is 29·75, at Gujrat 26·38, at Dinga 19·74, at Phalia 20·94 and at Head Fakirian on the extreme western border of the district 18·16 inches. These are figures quoted in paragraph 2 of the Final Settlement Report of 1916. But it is also noted there that west of Dinga the rainfall is not only less in quantity but more variable in distribution, and it is from about that point that *barani* cultivation ceases in a dry year. To the east of the Grand Trunk Road crops seldom fail for lack of rain, but to the west of that line failures have been numerous, and suspensions and remissions are wanted if the rains are scanty or ill-timed. During the course of settlement operations the rains showed both these defects, but the succeeding years have had unusually heavy rain. It is hardly necessary to remark that the value of opportune rain to the crops can scarcely be exaggerated.

Floods.

(*h*) There is no notable flood to report, though in all the years of heavy rain falling in a short time the Chenab and Jhelum rivers come down in flood (*kang*) and do much damage. There have been no serious earthquakes in recent times, though the shock of 4th April 1905, which had its centre in the Kangra Valley, was felt throughout the district.

Section B.—History.

The following account of the history of the district is reprinted from the corresponding section of Captain Davies' Gazetteer of 1893, with some small alterations. It should however be noted that in 1902 Captain A. C. Elliott, who had been Deputy Commissioner of the district for two years, published a small volume entitled "Chronicles of Gujrat" which gives more details on some events and matters of interest. He has a chapter on "Alexander the Great in the Gujrat District."

Early history.

Little is known concerning the early history of this district. The town of Gujrat itself is of modern origin, but occupies the site of an ancient city, the foundation of which is traditionally assigned to one Raja Bachan Pal, a Surajbansi Rajput, who emigrated from the Lower Gangetic Doab, but of whom nothing more is known. The original name of the city is said to have

CHAPTER I-B. — History. Early history.

been Udanagri, the everlasting or sweet-smelling city. This tradition is recorded both by General Cunningham and by Captain H. Mackenzie, whose Settlement Report is a principal work of reference on all matters connected with the district. General Cunningham further states that the restoration of the old city is "attributed to Ali Khan, a Gujar, whose name is strangely like that of Alakhana, the Raja of Gurjara, who was defeated by Sangkara Varmma between A.D. 883 and 901." Captain Mackenzie, on the other hand, records the tradition that the city was rebuilt "in *Sambat* 175 (A.D. 118) by Rani Gujran, wife of Badr Sen, son of Raja Rasalu of Sialkot." Both accounts ultimately agree in the final restoration of the city in the time of Akbar (see below). The antiquity of the city is probably beyond doubt, but it is to be noted that Captain Mackenzie heard of no "Antique coins having been found in Gujrat itself by which any trustworthy dates might be fixed."

Ancient sites.

Other ancient sites mentioned by Captain Mackenzie are those of Helan, 25 miles to the west of Gujrat; Pati Kothi, at the foot of Pabbi hills, Islam Garh near Jalalpur, 10 miles north-west from Gujrat; Rasul, at the western extremity of the Pabbi Hills and the bank of Jhelum; and Mong, 6 miles to the north-west of Rasul. The following account is taken from Captain Mackenzie's Settlement Report :—

Helan.

Helan.—There are some extensive and reputed very old ruins at Helan, but nothing is known to determine its former history with any exactness. Some coins have been picked up among the ruins bearing the date of the eighth century Hijri, but nothing earlier than the Muhammadan times has been discovered. There is a large tomb still in very good order. Slabs are let into the walls bearing inscriptions. It would appear to be the tomb of Mirza Sheikh Ali Beg, an Amir of the Emperor Akbar, who was killed in an encounter with the Ghakkars, and is dated 996 *Hijri*. He founded a village close to Helan, still called after him Sheikh Alipur, and possessed by his Moghal descendants. (The tomb is now very dilapidated.)

Pati Kothi.

Pati Kothi.—This is a very old ruin situated on the banks of the Jaba *nala*, at the foot of the Pabbi. The natives can give no information on its origin or use. It is of no great extent, but it is reputed to be part of an old, perhaps buried, city: the bricks are of a large mould, one foot square and three inches thick, such as are never found in buildings posterior to Muhammadan rule, and are very finely burnt. Unfortunately no researches hitherto have succeeded in finding inscriptions of any kind. The

bricks have often a mark in them as if described with the finger round the thumb as a pivot. CHAPTER I—B. History.

(Very little to be seen now.)

Rasul.—An old mosque here contained an inscription commemorating its erection. The date was read as 1000 *Hijri* or thereabouts. It was placed in the Crystal Palace by Mr. Edward Clive Bayley. Rasul.

Islamgarh.—This is on a very high and imposing mound, which must be very ancient. It is said to have been the headquarters of the large *chaurasi* of villages belonging to the Waraich Jats : in latter times it was converted into a stronghold. The chief Chaudhris of the Waraiches have their residence and possessions in Jalalpur, to which Islamgarh is close, but the latter is situated within the limits of the adjacent village of Kulachaur. Islamgarh.

Mong.—This is a very old place ; it was prolific in coins of later Indo-Greek Kings Azas and the great (nameless) Saviour King of Kings, particularly small copper coins. Mong.

Khwaspur. The route to Kabul through the district has still the remains of the serais and *baolis* erected by the Muhammadan Emperors. The serai of Khwaspur was built by Sukhi Khwas Khan in the year 952 *Hijri*. Khwas Khan was a man of power in the service of the Emperors Sher Shah and his son Salim Shah. His mother was a slave girl, in the former Emperor's seraglio, and he himself was married by the Emperor to the daughter of a Ghakkar chief, and deputed to govern this part of the Empire. He immortalized his later master by converting the Bhatiaras of the Serai, and dubbing them Salim Shahis, or Islam Shahis, which appellation the *mochis* of the village and its neighbourhood give to their caste to the present day. Khwaspur.

Kharian.—At Kharian there are two very large *baolis*. Both are said to have been built at the same time and their very different appearances now are accounted for by the western one having been thoroughly repaired by Sardar Lehna Singh. The eastern *baoli* is in its original state, built of stones, now very much worn : over the top of the steps is a massive dome with an inscription. It simply records the completion of the work in the month of Ramzan 1013 *Hijri*, in the reign of Akbar, who ordered it to be built by Fatehulla, son of Haji Habibullah, and that it cost 11,000 Akbari rupees, and it concludes with a prayer that the maker's sins be forgiven. Kharian bears the prefix of Serai, but it does not appear that a serai was ever built here. It was a staging place, and the *baolis* were provided, but no sera Kharian.

(The inscription is still to be seen.)

CHAPTER I-B.

History.

Naurangabad.

Naurangabad.—The serai of Naurangabad was built by the Emperor Aurangzeb, who gave his title of Alamgir to it. It is improperly called the serai of Naurangabad, which is a village half a mile distant and altogether out of the Alamgir lands, which were granted to certain Khatris to preserve the serai. But during the Sikh rule there was a cantonment at Naurangabad, which probably accounts for the serai becoming known by that name also.

Chokandi.

Chokandi.— Besides the above there are no relics of the Imperial sway, except the ruins of the hunting residence near Alamgarh, in the upper part of the district. The ruined edifice still goes by the old Sanskrit derived name of Chokandi. It was built by the Emperor Akbar Shah in the 34th year of his reign, and was the first halting place after crossing Chenab in the royal progresses from Delhi to Kashmir.

These serais have long ceased to serve their purpose. After the decay of the Empire, their utility was no longer appreciated, the materials were to a large extent appropriated to other purposes, and now the walls, or their foundations only, can be traced through the mass of plebeian habitations which cover their sites, but their remains attest their substantial construction, and are still monuments of large-handed wisdom and public beneficence, which found no imitators in the Sikh or Durani Governments which succeeded.

Mong: Nikoea.

Mong: Nikoea.—Rasul and Mong are also mentioned by General Cunningham. The latter place he identifies with the town of Nikoea built by Alexander upon the field of his celebrated encounter with Porus after forcing the passage of the Jhelum. An account of the battle and the reasons assigned by General Cunningham for this identification are given in the Gazetteer of the Jhelum District. At the conclusion of the passage there extracted, General Cunningham gives the following account of the town of Mong.

(ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY, PAGES 177-79. ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS, II, 1866-67.)

"The name is usually pronounced Mong or Mung, but it is written without the nasal, and is said to have been founded by Raja Moga or Muga. He is also called Raja Sankhar, which I take to mean king of Sakas or Sacoe, his brother Rama founded Rampur, or Ramnagar, the modern Rasul, which is six miles to the north-east of Mong and exactly opposite Dilawar. His sister's son, named Kamkamarath, was Raja of Girjak or Jalalpur. The old ruined mound on which Mong is situated is 600 feet long by 400 feet broad and 50 feet high and is visible for many miles on all sides. It contains 975 houses built of large old bricks and 5,000 inhabitants who are chiefly Jats; the old wells are very numerous, their exact number, according to my infor-

CHAPTER I—B.

History.

Mong Nikoea.

mant, being 175. I have already stated that I take Mong to be site of Nikoea' the city which Alexander built on the scene of his battle with Porus. The evidence on this point is, I think, as complete as could be wished, but I have still to explain how the name of Nikoea could have been changed to Mong. The tradition that the town was founded by Raja Moga is strongly corroborated by the fact that Maharaja Moga is mentioned in Mr. Robert's Taxila inscription. Now Moga is the same name as Moa, and the coins of Moa or Manas are still found in Mong. But the commonest Greek monogram on these coins forms the letters Nik, which I take to be the abbreviation of Nekoea, the place of mintage. If this inference be correct, as I believe it is, then Nikoea must have been the principal mint city of the great King Moga, and therefore a place of considerable importance. As the town of Mong is traditionally attributed to Raja Moga as the founder, we may reasonably conclude that he must have rebuilt or increased the place under the new name of Moga-grama, which, in the spoken dialects, would be shortened to Mogaon and Mong. Coins of all the Indo-Scythian Princes are found at Mong in considerable numbers, and I see no reason to doubt that the place is as old as the time of Alexander. The copper coins of the nameless Indo-Scythian king are especially found in such numbers at Mong that they are now commonly known in the neighbourhood as Mongasahis."

Colonisation of the district.

The period of the colonisation of the district by Jat and Gujar tribes, who are its principal occupants at the present day, cannot be fixed. Captain Mackenzie, who appears to have instituted a careful examination of the tribal legends as preserved in the songs of the village bards (*mirasi*), was unable to come to any conclusion upon the subject. He gathered, however, that there was a concurrence of testimony that the colonization was effected from the east, and that the bulk of the Muhammadans are proselytes of the last 200 or 250 years. Captain Waterfield, who conducted a revision of the settlement in 1866-68, adds his testimony that the people look back no further in their history than the establishment of the Moghal power in the 16th century. An account of the tribes here alluded to will be found in a later part of this account.

Muhammadan Period.

Traces of settled government in a portion of the district are to be found at a period nearly a century earlier than that indicated by Captain Waterfield. In the reign of Bahlol Lodi (A.D. 1450—88) it appears that a tract of country on the right bank of the Chenab and including part of this district was separated from the Province of Sialkot, and erected into an independent charge under the name of Zila Bahlolpur. The ensuing century was an era of great confusion preceding the consolidation of the Delhi Empire under Akbar. In 32nd or 34th year of his reign, Akbar is said to have visited this part of the country, and, having induced the Gujjars of the neighbourhood to restore Gujrat, made it the headquarters of a consider-

CHAPTER I—B. History. Muhammadan Period.

able district, half of which was occupied by Gujjar clans, the other half by Jats. This new district was known as Chakla Gujrat. It was divided into two primary sub-divisions—the *parganas* of Gujrat, and Herat, the latter being the Jat and the former the Gujjar country. There was subsequently a third *pargana* formed, that of Shahjahanpur (subsequently called Dinga). The *parganas* were sub-divided into *tappas*, and the *tappas* again into *tops*. The records of this period are still extant, preserved in the families of the hereditary kanungoes or record-keepers. From these it appears that Chakla Gujrat comprised 2,592 *mauzas* or villages, computed to contain an area of 1,510,496 *bighas*, and assessed to a maximum revenue of Rs. 16,34,550. This system was continued until the death of Aurangzeb in A.D. 1707 plunged the Empire into new disorder. The state of the country under the Moghal Empire is described by Captain Mackenzie :—

"Little is said or remembered of the administration of the Delhi Governors. It would, however, seem to have been generally good. The rights of the agricultural population were respected, taxation limited and upon the whole moderate. Money assessments were sometimes made, though their continuance seems generally to have been of short duration. Petty exactions under a variety of pretexts were numerous; but the system, irregular though it may have been, was perhaps not oppressive. Bad seasons sometimes laid waste the fields, but the people were not driven to desert their homes by active tyranny."

The details of internal administration appear to have been mainly left to local magnates appointed under the name of *chaudhri* for every *top* or group of villages. The *chaudhris* were also responsible for the revenue, receiving by way of compensation more favourable terms in the leases of their holdings than were accorded to other members of the community.

During the decay of the Empire the district suffered much. In 1738 it was ravaged by Nadir Shah and was soon afterwards overrun by the Ghakkars of Rawalpindi under Sultan Mukarrab Khan who succeeded in establishing himself at Gujrat about the year 1741. From 1748 to 1761 the district was a prey, with little or no respite, to the advancing and retiring armies of Ahmad Shah Durrani whose route to and from the Punjab lay across it ; the Government meanwhile being nominally administered by Mukarrab Khan, who had been confirmed in his possessions by the Durrani monarch. The state of the country at this period is illustrated by the saying, still current, "Khádá pitá láh da, rahndá Ahmad Shah dá.—Nothing was left to the people but the food and drink in their mouths ; the rest was Ahmad Shah's."

CHAPTER I—B. History. Sikh Period.

Mukarrab Khan thus ruled Gujrat until 1765, when Sardar Gujjar Singh, Bhangi, crossed the Chenab advancing at the head of a large force from his possessions in Lahore and Amritsar. Mukarrab Khan gave him battle outside the walls of Gujrat, but was defeated and compelled to retire beyond the Jhelum, this district falling without further struggle into the hands of the conqueror. In 1767 when Ahmad Shah made his last descent upon the Punjab, Gujjar Singh retired, bending before the storm; but in the following year again marched northwards, and, having recovered his former conquests with but little trouble, laid siege to the famous fort of Rohtas in Jhelum. On this occasion he was allied with Sardar Charat Singh, Sukarchakia, grandfather of Ranjit Singh, with whom he now divided the Upper Punjab. The greater part of this district, together with the town and fort of Gujrat, fell to the share of Gujar Singh. As soon however as his affairs in the north were definitely arranged, Gujjar Singh, who was intimately mixed up in the intrigues for power which centred at this period upon Amritsar and Lahore, divided his territories between his two eldest sons, Sukha Singh and Sahib Singh, the latter being installed at Gujrat. The brothers, however, soon quarrelled and in an action which took place between them Sukha Singh was killed. Hereupon Gujjar Singh marched northwards to punish Sahib Singh. The latter at first made preparations for resistance, but a reconciliation being effected he was permitted to retain Gujrat. A short time later he again incurred his father's anger by disregarding his instructions in giving up to his brother-in-law, Mahan Singh, Sukarchakia, one of the leaders of the Chatta tribe of Gujranwala, who had sought a refuge with him. Gujjar Singh was deeply indignant at this act of disobedience, and is said to have cursed his son, praying that, as he had insulted and dishonoured his father, so his son might insult and dishonour him. The old Sardar then retired to Lahore, where, his son's conduct preying on his mind, he fell ill, and died in 1788, leaving his estates to his youngest son Fateh Singh.

Sahib Singh, however, his father's wishes notwithstanding, obtained possession of the whole territory which had belonged to him. Fateh Singh took refuge with Mahan Singh, who espoused his cause, and hostilities ensued, in the course of which Sahib Singh was at one time closely shut up in the fortress of Sodra. Obtaining assistance, however, from Karm Singh, Dulu, he succeeded at length in beating off the attacks of Mahan Singh who shortly afterwards died, leaving the quarrel as a legacy to his son, the famous Ranjit Singh (A.D. 1791). Sahib Singh

CHAPTER I—B. History. Sikh Period.

was now unmolested at Gujrat, which he continued to make his headquarters until 1797, when he retired to the hills before the advancing army of Shah Zaman. Emerging immediately the young king's back was turned, Sahib Singh again occupied Gujrat, and, in alliance with the chiefs of Attari and Wazirabad, defeated the Lieutenant placed by Shah Zaman in charge of Pind Dadan Khan.

At this period Ranjit Singh was rapidly consolidating his power, and, finding occasion in the wrongs of Fateh Singh, marched against Gujrat. A desultory warfare of some months' duration ensued, but was brought to an end by a reconciliation effected between the brothers, after which Sahib Singh again enjoyed a period of peace and quiet. He was now, however, beginning to lose the energy which had hitherto distinguished him, and is said to have given himself wholly up to drunkenness and debauchery, in which state he appears to have unresistingly accepted a position of subordination to his quondam rival. In 1806 he accompanied Ranjit Singh upon his Patiala campaign, and when, four years later, the Sikh monarch at length resolved upon his deposition, he withdrew without a struggle to the hills before the force sent to occupy his territories. This occurred in A.D. 1810. A few months later, at the intercession of his mother, Mai Lachhmi, Ranjit Singh conferred upon him in *jagir* the Bajwat territory, now belonging to Sialkot, where he resided till his death, which took place in 1814. The names of the Sardars Gujjar Singh and Sahib Singh are often in the mouths of the people of this district, who look back to their rule without the smallest bitterness. They seem indeed to have followed an enlightened and liberal policy, sparing no effort to induce the people, harried by twenty years of constant spoliation, to settle down once more to peaceful occupations. The *regimé* introduced after the annexation effected by Ranjit Singh in 1810, though more rigorous than its predecessor, appears still to have been more tender in its consideration of the rights of the people than was the case in other parts of the Sikh dominion.

The district was formed into *talukas*, of which the largest was that which had its headquarters at Gujrat. This, according to statements prepared by Captain Mackenzie, contained 581 villages out of the 1,339, which composed the district at the time of his settlement. The remaining *talukas* were those of Kadirabad, Phalia, Dinga, Kunjah, Wazirabad, Kathala, and Khari Kariali. The Gujrat, Khari Kariali and Kadirabad *talukas* were retained under direct management *(khalsa)* while the remainder of the district was, with few exceptions, either farmed to contractors for

CHAPTER I—B.

History.

Sikh Period.

the revenue, or granted in *jagir* on condition of military services. The *talukas* were further sub-divided into *zails*, of which the following list is taken from the Settlement Reports of the district:—

Detail of Zails under Sikh rule.

Name of *taluka*.	No. of *zail*.	Name of *zail*.	Name of *taluka*.	No. of *zail*.	Name of *zail*.
Kadirabad ...	1	Kadirabad.	Gujrat ...	24	Bhago.
	2	Musa.		25	Guliana.
	3	Garhi.		26	Khwaspur.
Phalia ...	4	Helan.		27	Daulatnagar.
	5	Phalia.		28	Bhimbar.
	6	Jokalian.		29	Kotla Kakrali.
	7	Pahrianwali.		30	Barnala.
	8	Wasusohawa.		31	Chechi Chahan.
Dinga ...	9	Dinga.		32	Handu.
Kunjah ..	10	Chakaryan.		33	Nanowal.
	11	Kaulanwala.		34	Mari.
	12	Majra.		35	Thatha Musa.
	13	Sadullahpur.		36	Shahbazpur.
	14	Kunjah.		37	Ramki.
	15	Maghowal.		38	Pindi Miani.
Wazirabad ...	16	Shadiwal.		39	Bhagowal.
Kathala ...	17	Kathala.		40	Lakhanwal.
Khari Kariali	18	Khohar.		41	Jalalpur.
	19	Khari Kariali.		42	Dhul.
Gujrat ...	20	Gangwal.		43	Suk.
	21	Karianwala.		44	Sheikhpur.
	22	Dhariya.		45	Chakri.
	23	Mohri.		46	Kasba Gujrat.

CHAPTER I—B.
History.
Sikh Period.

The limits of these zails were not at first mapped out with any accuracy. The first governors of Gujrat under Ranjit Singh were Khalifa Nur-ud-din and Faqir Aziz-ud-din, whose system is thus described by Captain Mackenzie:

"Wherever they found powerful or influential heads of clans, they propitiated them by the bestowal of *inams* and by maintaining their influence. These men soon assumed the position of half Government officials, half clan representatives. They attended darbar (the court of the royal agents); they were consulted on all points affecting the administration of the revenue in their respective tracts. These tracts soon became exactly defined and denominated *zails*, and within their limits the *chaudhris*, now termed *zaildars*, were employed as fiscal agents or assistants, go-betweens to the Government and the agricultural community. Sometimes they would even be given a contract for the revenue of their respective *zails*."

In the collections made from the cultivators, whether in the portions of the district retained by State (*khalsa*) or in the remainder of the district, the general rule followed was that of division of the crops (*bata*), the share taken by the State, by the farmer of the *jagirdar*, being calculated at one-half. If the crops were not actually divided, the revenue would be taken by the system of appraisement known as *kankut*, the State share being still one-half. In some few cases, a money assessment appears to have been made in the form of an acreage rate, or a rate upon ploughs, but arrangements of this kind were exceptional and rarely lasted for long. In poorer villages one-third only of the produce would be assumed as the State share; but even here, generally speaking, the full half-share would be made up by a larger number of extra charges. Such was the general rule, but in the upland tracts of the Bar, and in other parts where the expense of reclamation was for any reason more than ordinarily heavy, the Government demand was in some cases pitched so low as one-fourth. The greater number of the agents who afterwards held the administration of Gujrat under the Sikhs were men of no note. To this, however, there is one exception in the case of Raja Gulab Singh, afterwards ruler of Kashmir, who was contractor for the revenue of the whole upper portion of the Chaj Doab from 1834 to 1846. His administration is favourably remembered by the people, and Captain Mackenzie speaks highly of the success of his efforts to promote the spread of cultivation.

Annexation; battles of Gujrat and Chillianwala.

The district first came under the supervision of British Officers in 1846, when Lieutenant Lake effected a settlement of the land revenue under the orders of the provisional Government

CHAPTER I—B.

History.

Annexation; battles of Gujrat and Chillianwala.

established at Lahore. On the outbreak of the second Sikh war Gujrat was for some time in the hands of the insurgent Sikhs; and it was within the borders of this district that the final struggles, the battles of Chillianwala and Gujrat, took place. The district then, with the remainder of the Punjab, passed under British rule.

The operations so far as they concern the Gujrat District are thus described by Captain Mackenzie:—

"Advancing from Lahore the British army, in 1848, first met the Sikhs at Ramnagar, whither they advanced from their entrenchments at or near Jokalian on the right bank of the Chenab, to meet us. Threatened on their left flank, they speedily retired, fighting as they went the battle of Sadullahpur. The bulk of the British army then advanced to Helan; the Commander-in-Chief with headquarters crossing the Chenab encamped at Jokalian; after a month's halt a junction took place at Lasuri. The Sikhs were entrenched on the southern spur of the Pabbi hills, their left on Rasul. The following day Lord Gough advanced to Dinga, the Khalsa descended into the plains and the opposing armies met in jungles of Chillianwala. Another month's halt and the Sikhs vanished from the opposite crest of the hill, reappearing at Gujrat. Striking our camp we again marched to Lasuri, then to Kunjah, then to Shadiwal; and the next day, leaving their tents standing round the city wall, as if certain of victory and unappalled at the vast array (extending from Dhirke to Adowal) opposed to and about to overwhelm them the Sikhs after many fruitless attempts to bear up against our artillery and a sharp struggle in the village of Kalra, lost the battle of Gujrat and with it the kingdom they had won and consolidated 85 years before. Ten days later they were passing harmless and dejected through the camp at Kothala on their way to their homes; taunted by the very men against whom in 1857 they were destined to be raised up and led to victory in so wonderful a manner through the walls of Delhi. The graves of those who fell at Chillianwala were in 1851 enclosed by a substantial masonry wall, and a handsome stone obelisk standing in the centre marks the spot which was that of the field hospital during the action and immediately in the rear of the field of battle. The graves of those who fell at Gujrat are similarly enclosed and preserved."

Chillianwala is now known by the people of neighbourhood as Katalgarh or the "house of slaughter." A second monument in the form of a cross was erected by Lord Mayo during his term of office.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the Punjab Mutiny Report, paragraphs 99 and 100 of the report by the Judicial Commissioner Mr. R. Montgomery:—"The danger here was, comparatively speaking, a transient one. The chief fear was from the wing of the 35th Native Infantry, which was known to be mutinous to the core. On the 17th June they were ordered out of the station and directed to join the headquarters of their regiment at Sialkot. They spent the first night

CHAPTER I—B.

History.

The Mutiny.

of their march in abusing each other for not having resisted the ejection. The regiment afterwards joined General Nicholson's moveable column, and was disarmed by him at Phillaur on the 25th July. When the Jhelum mutineers broke away, a small party of them reached an island in the Jhelum, and were destroyed by a party under Captain Elliott, officiating Deputy Commissioner. Captain Elliott was accompanied by Mr. Teasdale, a clerk in the district office who behaved with distinguished gallantry. All threatened sedition in this district was, throughout the whole period under review, vigorously put down by Captain Mackenzie, the officiating Deputy Commissioner who took Captain Elliott's place when the latter was appointed to the Sialkot District." [To the above account may be added some mention of memorials of the various battles in the district. There is a small cemetery at Long, with graves of the men killed at the battle of Sadullahpur on 3rd December 1848. In this battle the British losses were 73 killed and wounded. At Chillianwala there is a larger memorial of the battle of 13th January 1849. In a large enclosure are the graves of the men killed and the long narrow shape of the mounds of the graves shows that the men were buried in long trenches. There is a large obelisk with an inscription in English, Urdu and Gurmukhi giving an account of the losses. The total was about 22 officers, 16 native officers, 561 men killed and 98 missing; there were also 67 officers, 27 native officers and 1,547 men wounded. Total 2,338, for those days a large figure. There is also a handsome runic cross set up by Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India, in commemoration of the battle. Further just east of Gujrat across the bed of the Doara is a small cemetery with the graves of the officers and men killed in the battle of Gujrat, 21st February 1849.]

Constitution of district and subsequent changes.

The whole country of the Chaj Doab, from the Jammu border to the junction of the Chenab and Jhelum, formed in the first instance a single district, to which Mr. E. C. Bayley was appointed Deputy Commissioner. In June of the year of annexation, however, this enormous charge was broken up, and the southern portion of the Doab (the *kardaris* of Miani, Sahiwal and half Kadirabad) were formed into a separate district having its headquarters at Shahpur. In 1851 eight villages were transferred from Shahpur to Gujrat, and in 1855 further changes took place, 28 villages being made over to Shahpur from the portion of the old Kadirabad *Ilaqa* still attached to this district, and 41 villages received in exchange from the Miani *ilaqa* of Shahpur. Finally, in 1857, the Bajwat country, lying between the Tawi and the Chenab, was made over to the district of Sial-

kot. The present tahsil boundaries were fixed in 1856. During the first few months of British rule the headquarters of tahsils were at Gujrat, Kunjah and Kadirabad; but in June 1849 the two latter stations were abandoned in favour of Kharian and Phalia. The tahsils then formed were arranged to correspond with the Sikh zails described in a previous paragraph but in 1856 a very general change took place. The tahsil stations remained the same; but the boundaries were altered, regard being no longer paid to the old boundaries of zails, which have consequently fallen into oblivion.

CHAPTER I—B.

History

Constitution of district and subsequent changes.

The next change in the boundaries of the district was made in 1911 and 1914 when 81 estates including Government rakhs were transferred from Shahpur to Gujrat including most of the 28 transferred to Shahpur in 1855. The reason for the change is to keep irrigation from the Upper Jhelum Canal in the Gujrat District though some villages of both districts extend across the present dividing line which is roughly the Lower Jhelum Canal. Hence eight villages now in the Gujrat District are also irrigated from the Lower Jhelum Canal and three estates still belonging to the Shahpur District have part of their area irrigated from the Upper Jhelum Canal.

The following officers have held charge of the district :—

List of the Deputy Commissioners of Gujrat District, 1849 *up to* 1920.

Name	Term of office.	
	From	To
Mr. E. C. Bayley	31st March 1849 ...	30th October 1849.
Major J. Clark	7th February 1849 ...	20th February 1850.
Mr. W. J. Carnac ...	1st January 1850 ...	10th August 1850.
	13th December 1850 ...	31st December 1850.
	1st January 1851 ...	25th February 1851.
Captain F. E. Voyle	11th August 1850 ...	12th December 1850.
Mr. B. Sapte	28th March 1851 ...	31st December 1851.
	1st January 1852 ...	31st December 1852
	1st January 1853 ...	31st December 1853.
	12th October 1853 ...	31st December 1853.
	1st January 1854 ...	31st January 1854.
Mr. F. Thomson	1st September 1853 ..	11th October 1853.
	1st February 1854 ...	8th March 1854.
Mr. R. Temple	9th March 1854 ...	26th July 1854.
Mr. W. A. Forbes	27th July 1854 ...	10th February 1856.
Captain W. R. Elliot	13th May 1856 ...	8th May 1857.
	1st June 1857 ...	12th July 1857.

CHAPTER I—B.

History.

Constitution of district and subsequent changes.

List of the Deputy Commissioners of Gujrat District—continued.

Name.	Term of office. From	Term of office. To
Captain Hector Mackenzie	11th February 1856	12th May 1856.
	9th May 1857	31st May 1857.
	13th July 1857	31st December 1857.
Captain R. Adams	19th February 1859	31st March 1859.
Mr. B. Hardinge	1st April 1859	31st December 1860.
Captain Paske	1st November 1860	31st January 1864.
Major H. Dwyer	1st July 1864	31st December 1865.
Captain Waterfield	1st July 1865	30th September 1865.
Major Paske	1st January 1866	30th April 1867.
Major J. B. Smyly	1st May 1867	10th April 1870.
Captain Harrington	11th April 1870	20th November 1870.
Major Smyly	21st November 1870	2nd February 1871.
Captain Harrington	3rd February 1871	9th August 1871.
Mr. A. Bulman	10th August 1871	6th November 1871.
Mr. H. Perkins	7th November 1871	10th April 1874.
Mr. E. B. Steedman	11th April 1874	6th May 1874.
Colonel Parsons	7th May 1874	6th August 1877.
Mr. T. O. Wilkinson	7th August 1877	5th November 1877.
Colonel Parsons	6th November 1877	20th November 1878.
Mr. C. R. Hawkins	21st November 1878	17th December 1878.
Major Harrington	18th December 1878	1st August 1879.
Mr. T. O. Wilkinson	2nd August 1879	2nd November 1879.
Lieut.-Colonel Harrington	3rd November 1879	2nd June 1883.
Mr. C. P. Bird	3rd June 1883	2nd September 1883.
Lieut.-Col. Harrington	3rd September 1883	12th September 1883.
Mr. G. L. Smith	15th September 1883	16th November 1883.
Mr. M. Macauliffe	17th November 1883	10th June 1884.
Mr. A. Christie	11th June 1884	11th July 1884.
Mr. M. Macauliffe	12th July 1884	27th October 1884.
Mr. G. W. Rivaz	28th October 1884	26th March 1885.
Mr. R. Maconachie	27th March 1885	15th April 1885.
Mr. A. Meredith	16th April 1885	7th October 1885.
Mr. R. Clarke	8th October 1885	23rd August 1886.
Mr. G. L. Smith	24th August 1886	5th May 1887.
Mr. J. A. Anderson	6th May 1887	15th August 1887.
Mr. G. L. Smith	16th August 1887	26th October 1887.
Mr. G. Knox	27th October 1887	31st September 1888.
Mr. E. D. Maclagan	1st October 1888	31st October 1888.
Mr. G. Knox	1st November 1888	21st August 1889.
Captain H. S. Davies	22nd August 1889	30th August 1889.
Mr. A. Williams	31st August 1889	19th September 1889.
Mr. G. Knox	20th September 1889	19th December 1889.
Captain H. S. Davies	20th December 1889	29th December 1889.
Mr. C. E. Gladstone	30th December 1889	30th April 1890.
Mr. E. B. Steedman	1st May 1890	17th June 1890.
Captain H. S. Davies	18th June 1890	19th August 1890.
Mr. E. B. Steedman	20th August 1890	1st October 1890.
Captain H. S. Davies	2nd October 1890	9th October 1890.
Mr. E. B. Steedman	10th October 1890	17th October 1890.
Kazi Muhammad Aslam Khan	18th October 1890	31st November 1890.
Baron J. Bentinck	1st December 1890	4th June 1892.
Mr. P. D. Agnew	5th June 1892	18th June 1892.
Baron J. Bentinck	19th July 1892	12th September 1893.
Mr. W. C. Renouf	13th September 1893	30th October 1893.

CHAPTER I-B.

History.

Constitution of district and subsequent changes.

List of the Deputy Commissioners of Gujrat District—concluded.

Name.	Term of office. From	Term of office. To
Baron John Bentinck	31st October 1893 ...	7th June 1894.
Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan, Khan Bahadur.	8th June 1894 ...	18th May 1895.
Mr. C. Atkins	19th May 1895 ..	29th June 1895.
Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan, Khan Bahadur.	30th June 1895 ...	14th March 1898.
Mr. A. J. W. Kitchin	15th March 1898 ...	14th May 1898.
Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan, Khan Bahadur.	15th May 1898 ..	8th December 1898.
Mr. J. R. Drummond ...	9th December 1898	24th April 1899.
Diwan Tek Chand	25th April 1899 ...	23rd November 1899.
Captain A. G. Elliot	24th November 1899 ...	7th June 1901.
Lala Paira Ram	8th June 1901 ...	19th July 1901.
Captain A. G. Elliot	20th July 1901 ...	13th November 1901.
Mr. E. A. Estcourt	14th November 1901 ..	29th November 1902.
Mr. C. W. Loxton	30th November 1902 ...	21st July 1903.
Captain J. C. Coldstream	22nd July 1903 ...	27th September 1903.
Mr. C. W. Loxton	28th September 1903 ..	9th October 1903.
Diwan Narendra Nath	10th October 1903 ...	16th July 1904.
Shaikh Amir Ali	17th July 1904 ...	4th August 1904.
Diwan Narendra Nath	5th August 1904 ...	6th June 1905.
Shaikh Amir Ali	7th June 1905 ...	31st August 1905.
Diwan Narendra Nath	1st September 1905 ..	1st July 1907.
Mr. H. E. A. Wakefield	2nd July 1907 ...	1st September 1907.
Diwan Bahadur Diwan Narendra Nath	2nd September 1907 ...	3rd May 1909.
Captain J. C. Coldstream ...	4th May 1909 ...	24th October 1909.
Nawab Malik Khuda Bakhsh, Tiwana...	25th October 1909	8th November 1909.
Captain J. C. Coldstream	9th November 1909 ...	1st July 1910.
Nawab Malik Khuda Bakhsh, Tiwana ...	2nd July 1910 ...	3rd August 1910.
Captain J. C. Coldstream	4th August 1910 ..	20th October 1910.
Mr. R. T. Clarke	21st October 1910 ...	3rd October 1911.
Mr. C. F. Strickland	4th October 1911 ...	3rd December 1911.
Mr. R. Sykes	4th December 1911 ..	15th August 1912.
Nawab Malik Khuda Bakhsh, Tiwana ...	16th August 1912 ...	21st October 1912.
Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. M. Burlton ...	22nd October 1912 ...	21st January 1913.
Major J. C. Coldstream ..	22nd January 1913 ...	11th March 1915.
Nawab Malik Khuda Bakhsh, Tiwana ...	12th March 1915 ...	15th April 1915.
Mr. R. T. Clarke	16th April 1916 ..	19th June 1915.
Mr. H. S. Williamson	20th June 1915 ...	10th July 1915.
Mr. R. T. Clarke	11th July 1915 ...	23rd November 1915.
Mr. I. C. C. Lall	24th November 1915 ...	10th September 1918.
Mr. H. S. Williamson	11th September 1918	19th July 1919.
Mr. B. N. Bosworth Smith ...	20th July 1919 ...	31st August 1919.
Mr. H. S. Williamson	1st September 1919 .	21st February 1920.
Kanwar Raghbir Singh	21st February 1920 ...	...

Development of the district

Some idea of the development of the district can be got from Table No. 1 in Volume B, though many of the figures begin only from 1868-69. In future editions they might be completed for the earlier period, as Captain Davies gave some figure on pages 27 and 28 of his Gazetteer. The limit of cultivation

CHAPTER I—B.

History.

Development of the district.

under the old conditions appeared to have been reached at the settlement of 1912-16, but with the irrigation of the district by the Upper Jhelum Canal there will not only be a great increase of cultivated area with the advantage of irrigated over unirrigated crops but the tract will now be developed and markets will spring up and there will be a demand for hospitals and schools and post offices. It will be necessary to increase the police, and a rise in the number of civil and criminal cases may be expected. Details will be found in a later chapter on the progress already made in horse and cattle breeding, agricultural improvements and co-operative credit societies and further progress may confidently be anticipated. But in order to compare all this with the state previous to British rule, I follow the example of Captain Davies in quoting the following account of the state of the Jammu border written by Captain Hector Mackenzie in 1859 which was a far more striking example of the effect of British administration than any figures can afford of the state of the Jammu border, and the behaviour of the Chib villages who held it, so late as 1859. The extract is long; but the state of affairs which it describes as existing is worthy of record :—

The Chib border under native rule.

"The Chauki at Assar was located to try and check in some measure the raids of the Deva and Batala Chibs as also the less formidable community of Kuddala. These bands of marauders deserve separate notice. From time immemorial they have been the terror of the peaceably-disposed inhabitants of the plains. They inhabit a cluster of large villages situated on the crest of the first low hills to the north of the district, about five miles from the Jammu territory. One of the cluster is the village of Deva. It is the furthest east; the others, four or five in number, studded over the face of the hill for a space of five miles, compose the village of Batala. The inhabitants are Hindu Chibs, numbering perhaps 5,000 souls. Safe in the strength of their position they have ever levied black-mail on the inhabitants of the plain below them, varying the practice by an occasional raid upon some devoted village which was forthwith plundered of all it contained. The towns, even of Jalalpur and Gujrat, were not safe. Little resistance was ever made by the victims. Only one village, Dilawarpur, opposed them. It is the head-quarters of Zail Handu, the *Chaudhri* of which Muhammad Yar was with his followers at constant war with them. His prowess is sung by the bard of the clan. He was, however, but poorly supported by the Government, and the efforts to curb their malpractices met with but desultory success, and were chiefly carried on by sudden onslaughts upon the defenceless and unguarded of either clan, rather than by any well-conceived measure of suppression. It was war to the knife of a guerilla nature, and the results were shown in heads and scalps rather than in pacification and tranquility. The *Chaudhri* killed Chibs sufficient to make a *chabutra* (terrace) for the village rest-house of their heads and for every new batch of heads a bit was added to the *chabutra*. It is the Sir Kathulla of the present day. But the *Chaudhri* died and defence continued on either side, the Chibs having generally the advantage. Twice

CHAPTER I—B.

History.

The Chib border under native rule.

did Maharaja Ranjit Singh attempt to curb them by burning their villages and imposing fines—all to no purpose. With abundance of wood and stone at their doors, and all the advantages of a strong position with a submissive prey, it was not in the nature of things that a native Government should stay their malpractices or reform their ways.

Their depredations during British rule.

"British administration had not long obtained ere these lawless tribes essayed to try its strength. On the very night of the battle of Gujrat a dacoity was committed in the town of Jalalpur. This was followed up by constant minor forays during the first few months of our rule, just within the boundary, and in July 1849 the Kuddala people fell upon the village of Assar. "Strong and prompt measures, however, curbed them, and no great act of violence was committed by them until 1857, when, conceiving the withdrawal of troops for the siege of Delhi to be their opportunity, the Chibs of Deva, on the 9th August 1858, made a descent upon the village of Dakhua and gutted it of everything it contained. They brought camels and all the necessary apparatus for carrying off the booty, and in the course of operations wounded several—eleven men and three women. So weak were the measures taken by the Jammu authorities to bring the criminals to justice and prevent the recurrence of such an outrage that a chain of posts, comprising in all 60 foot men and 30 horse, had to be stationed along the boundary for a period of six months. At length however in January 1858 the Maharaja sent a force to the spot and burnt the village of Deva, prohibiting at the same time its reconstruction upon the hillside. The air of the plain below is supposed to conduce to perfect sobriety. It remains to be seen whether such is the effect, and whether the unwilling and insufficient steps adopted after long delay by the Jammu Government are such as to restrain those hereditary bandits from future depredations.

Chib black-mail.

"Black-mail is the object of this tribe. From long exercise of their lawless strength, they have acquired, as they conceive, a prescriptive right to certain payments from all the communities within a convenient circle. Were the tract adjoining the boundary and including Deva and Batala to become British territory, I think that in settling it it would be found necessary to admit the right of the Chibs to the perquisites they have so long enjoyed from some at least of the villages inhabited by Jats beneath them. At present this right is fully admitted by some of those village proprietors, and I think it probable that had some of our border villages been included in the Jammu territory when the boundary was fixed, those villages would now be found making admissions of somewhat similar character. It is, however, I believe only a right of might, and seems to diminish in strength with remoteness of locality. Thus at the foot of the hill feudatories called it *maliki;* further away in our territory it is styled *mangni.* The Chibs never claimed any such rights in the courts of this district; and even if they had, it is probable that although, as I have said, we might be unable to refuse to acknowledge those rights where they came under the denomination of *maliki,* yet we should have been fully justified in declining to award them as *mangni.* It is not therefore to be inferred from what I have said that the Chibs are in any way justified in their lawless proceedings by having been deprived of any rights, privileges or properties by the British Government. The tribe will be a source of considerable apprehension to the people on the boundary for some time to come. Payments are even now *sub-rosa* made of *mangni* by border villages to secure

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

immunity against outrage. Strong repressive measures are always necessary on the part of the Jammu Government, and should be strenuously insisted upon. Severer treatment than I fear that Government is inclined to employ, is sometimes required."

Old coins.

In this chapter it may also be noticed that on the 18th August 1917, an Indian overseer of the Military Dairy Farm in Rakh Bahowal while ploughing turned up 92 silver rupees of the Mughal emperors. The coins were mostly in poor condition. They were examined by Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I.C.S., and fourteen specimens were acquired for the Lahore Museum Coin cabinet, the Emperors and mints being :—

Shah Jahan.—Akbarabad, Akbarnagar, Illahabad, Delhi, Kabul.

Aurangzeb.—Akbarnagar, Burhanpur, Sholapur, Kabul, Murshidabad.

Allam Bahadur.—Shahjahanabad.

Section C.—Population.

(*a*) Table No. 6 gives separate statistics for the whole district and for each tahsil of the distribution of population in towns and villages by sex and among occupied houses. The latest figures are of the census of 1911 and in this section the figures relate to that census unless otherwise specified. But they do not apply correctly to the district as at present constituted because 81 villages were transferred from the Shahpur District in 1911 and 1914, after the census was over, thus adding 76,754 to the total population.

Density.

The density of population is shown in Table No. 6, being 363·5 in 1911 (the figure of 863·5 is an obvious misprint) on each square mile of total area and 578 on each square mile of cultivated area. Details of population for each tahsil are given in paragraph 4 of the Final Settlement Report of 1916 as follows :—

Tahsil.	Per square mile of total area.	Per square mile of cultivated area.
Gujrat	536	721
Kharian	430	628
Phalia	215	423

These figures may be compared with the average for the whole Punjab (British Territory which are for each square mile of gross cultivated area 431 and for each square mile of total area 200. The density of population is naturally greatest where the

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Density.

rainfall is best and ensures good crops. Now that the Upper Jhelum Canal irrigates the area formerly least thickly populated a great change may be anticipated. In Table No. 6 the word village is used in the popular sense of a collection of inhabited houses, not in the sense of an estate, separately assessed to land revenue. Therefore in some cases an estate may have been shown as containing more than one village. In others the men of several estates may be shown as living in one village.

Towns and villages.

(b) The number of villages and towns is shown as 1,330 in 1911, but the number of estates was then 1,427. The population of the district is almost entirely rural with little variation at each enumeration. In 1911 the rural population was 94·07 of the whole. At the next census it will be rather more, as the addition of villages from Shahpur will increase it. There are 64·8 villages in each 100 square miles and the average distance from one village to another is 1·54 miles. The distance is much less in the eastern part of the district, but more in the western. There is nothing distinctive about the arrangement of houses in the towns and villages of the district. The dwellings are clustered together in the usual haphazard manner except that menials are often put to the outside of the village. It has, however, been noted in the Shahpur Gazetteer that the regular plan of colony villages with wide streets and greater facilities for ventilation and cleanliness has won a certain amount of recognition throughout the district. In Gujrat the opportunity for similar object-lessons is small as the colony is of so small an area. But in the colony villages are laid out on a plan similar to that of other colonies.

Growth of population.

Table No. 7 gives details of the urban population. The district contains only four towns (that is places where the population is over 5,000) and their population at the census of 1911 was Gujrat 19,090, Jalalpur Jattan 11,615, Kunjah 7,090 and Dinga 5,351. Shadiwal, which is really a collection of four villages, has a total population of 6,582 and Lala Musa with a population of 2,521 are notified areas. The market at Baha-ud-din has recently been made a notified area. Jalalpur and Kunjah show a slight increase since the census of 1901, but Gujrat and Dinga show a slight decrease, The smallness of the total increase is due to plague.

(c) The total population of the district has been—

1881	...	...	...	689,115
1891	...	...	...	760,875
1901	...	...	...	750,548
1911	...	...	...	745,634

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Growth of population.

Between 1881 and 1891 it shows an increase of 10·41 per cent., then to 1901 a decrease of 1·3 per cent., and in 1911 a further decrease of 0·7 per cent. The decrease in the latter decade may be attributed partly to plague (107,643 between 1902 and 1910 according to Table No. 11), partly to emigration of cultivators to the canal colonies (45,917) and elsewhere. At the next census account will have to be taken of the increase of population due to the transfer of 81 villages from the Shahpur to the Gujrat District, in addition to the increase to be anticipated from the irrigation by the Upper Jhelum Canal.

Migration.

(*d*) Table No. 8 shows the migration from and to the district. The largest figures are for emigration to the canal colonies and it may be noticed that the proportion of males who have gone is more than half. In all the figures of immigration from neighbouring districts the larger proportion is of females, showing some tendency to redress the deficiency of females (seven females to eight males), probably by marriage. The total figures for 1901 showed that 127,348 persons left the district and 45,643 came into it, a total loss of 81,705. In 1911 the figures were 110,108 out and 31,957 in a total loss of 78,151. For each district or province in the list the loss from Gujrat is greater than the gain.

Table No. 9 is blank as figures of immigration by caste are not available.

Table No. 10 shows age, sex and civil condition by religion. More details are given in Table No. VII, part B, of the Punjab Volume of the report on the Census of India, 1911.

Distribution by age.

(*e*) The data about age are very unreliable for reasons which are discussed in Chapter V of the Provincial Census Report. The following statement shows the distribution by age of every 1,000 of the population (combining the totals given in Table No. 10) :—

	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-40	40-60	Over 60
Persons	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Male	512	537	576	560	524	535	569
Female	488	463	424	440	476	465	431

CHAPTER I—C.

Population,

Births and deaths.

(*f*) Table No. 11 gives the birth and death rate for each year. The figures since 1910 are given below to complete the series :—

	Rate per annum per 1,000.						Actual deaths from			
	Births.			*Deaths.*						
	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Cholera.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Plague.
1911 ...	23 29	22·1	46·0	24·1	25·8	24·9	18	10,217	67	1,759
1912 ...	22·28	20·9	43·7	25·7	29·3	27·4	6	9,092	1,926	3,393
1913 ...	23·9	21·7	45·5	27·5	30·1	28·7	585	11,350	2,030	37
1914 ...	25·2	22·9	48·0	28·0	31·3	29 6	2	11,048	55	3,832
1915 ...	21·10	19·03	40·13	51·3	61·1	55·8	1,251	8,025	6	26,849
1916 ...	21·2	19·4	40·7	29·8	31·8	30·8	103	14,849	42	4

Vital statistics are obtained by the Civil Surgeon from the office of Superintendent of Police, who in turn receives them from the several police stations, where they are compiled by the clerk in charge from the reports of village watchmen. The watchman gets the patwari to write down in his register the various events. The actual birth and death figures are fairly accurate, but the diagnosis of the disease people die from is liable to much error. But it may be noticed that in working out the rate per 1,000 a different method has been adopted for births and deaths. Columns 3, 4 and 5 all relate correctly to the total population, but in the case of deaths the male deaths are in proportion to the male population and the female deaths to the female population. The total of column 8 is correct in relation to the total population. Taking the ten years from 1907 to 1916 the birth rate has ranged from 35 to 48 per thousand of total population, giving an average of 42·6 which is slightly below the provincial average of 43·3 for nine years for 1908 to 1916. The male birth rate is generally about 2 per thousand of population more than the female which means that for every hundred males born there have been 91 females born. As in other districts a severe epidemic of fever in 1908 led to a low birth rate in 1909.

The deaths for the same series of years ranged from 22 to 104·5, the variations being mainly in proportion to the severity of plague. The female death rate is usually greater than the male,

CHAPTER I—C. Population. Births and deaths.

in greater portion when plague has been bad. It may be noted that in 1910 when the total rate was lowest the female death rate was lower than the male. The average is 39·8 which compares favourably with a provincial average of 43·9 and shows the district to be rather healthy.

Table No. 12 shows the monthly deaths from fever and from all causes. Before plague was severe in the Province, the chief mortality is seen to have been in September, October, November and December. But when plague has been bad the chief mortality has been between March and May.

Diseases.

(*g*) The following note on the diseases of the district has been kindly given to me by the Civil Surgeon Lala Ramji Das :—

(1) The chief diseases prevalent in the district are—

Malarial fever, bronchitis, pneumonia, dysentery and diarrhœa. Some cases of goitre also come from hilly parts of the district.

(2) Goitre is peculiar in the hilly parts of the district and also stone in the bladder.

(3) During the malarial season each year quinine is freely and gratuitously distributed in the district and produces good effects in combating the disease. Generally people take quinine willingly.

(4) On the outbreak of plague in any locality evacuation, smoking of rat holes, fumigation with cresol vapour, and baiting and trapping the rats is carried out. Solar disinfection is also resorted to by the people voluntarily.

Anti-plague inoculation though very effective against plague is not generally taken by the people.

During the years 1916 and 1917 the district has practically remained free from the disease.

(5) Vaccination is compulsory in the towns of Gujrat, Jalalpur Jattan, Dingah and Kunjah only. Elsewhere in the district it is optional but people readily come for it.

I am sorry I have no figures to give the percentage of protected people in the district.

CHAPTER I—C. Population. Diseases.

(6) The District Board has constituted a Sanitary Sub-Committee to improve the sanitation of the district but no particular measure has been carried out as yet.

Infirmities.

Table No. 14 shows that at each census since 1881 there has been a steady diminution in the number of the population afflicted though in the columns of details it is seen that the deaf mutes were more numerous in 1911 than in 1901. The improvement in respect of blindness is satisfactory and must be largely ascribed to the readiness of the peasants to take their eye-trouble to the hospitals, especially the Mission Hospital at Jalalpur Jattan. In this respect too the increased attention given to the inspection of school children is bearing fruit. Perhaps the systematic medical inspection of school children will be difficult to accomplish. I have found it useful to impress upon school-masters that they should advise parents to get their children's defects remedied in time.

Infant mortality.

(*h*) No exact details of infantile mortality are forthcoming, but the following rough estimate may be considered. In subsidiary Table No. III to Chapter II of the Census Report of 1911 it is shown that the total number of births in the district from 1901 to 1910 was 325,172. At the census of 1911 by Table No. 10 the total number of children up to 10 years of age is shown as 213,814, so 111,358 must have died or emigrated, that is 34·2 per cent., and the greater part of the loss may be safely attributed to death. Since the general death rate of the district, as shown on page 32 above, has in no year exceeded 104·5 per thousand and averages 39·8, the mortality among children is enormous. To bring the matter down to a narrower compass, the report on Sanitary Administration shows that in the Gujrat District 30,000 births were registered in 1915. The report for 1916 shows that 5,224 deaths of children under one year were recorded, 5,832 more were recorded of children between 1 and 5 years, so by the age of 5 years more than one-third of the children have died. After that age the number of deaths is much fewer.

Customs at time of birth.

On the birth of a child all Muhammadans make the same rejoicings. The priest (*mullah*) comes and utters the call to prayer in the child's ear, and this must be done before the child can be suckled. The various village menials give presents representing the occupation of each, and receive small presents in return. After a week the child's head is shaved by the village barber,

CHAPTER I-C. Population. Customs at time of birth.

and the child is then named. The ceremonies are the same for boys and girls, but the rejoicing is greater for a boy. Circumcision (*sunnat*) can be performed by the barber any time after the boy is a week old but generally when he is 3 or 4 years old.

Among Hindu Jats in place of the *mullah* the *parohit* comes on the day of the birth and writes the horoscope, receiving a small present. A feast is given to the relatives on the 13th day.

Sex statistics.

(*i*) The proportion of the sexes at each census is shown as under :—

(See Table No. 6.)

	1881	1891	1901	1911
Number of females to 1,000 males ...	903	900	927	861

The numbers may be compared with the average for the Province which is 817 (paragraph 305 of the Census Report, 1911, part I). The great drop in the proportion of women which is shown for the census of 1911 is probably due to plague as there is no doubt that it causes the deaths of more women than men.

Column 7 of Table No. 11 shows that in the ten years 1907 to 1916 an average of 38 per thousand of the male population has died but an average of 42 per thousand of the female population. Columns 3 and 4 of the same table show that taking an average of the same years 91 females are born for 100 males. This latter figure practically agrees with the provincial average of 909 females to 1,000 males (Subsidiary Table No. V to Chapter VI of the Census Report, Part I). But if the smaller number of female births is accompanied by a larger number of female deaths, the shortage of women is becoming worse.

Conjugal condition.

(*k*) The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. 10 and more fully in Table No. VII of the Census Report, Part II. It is seen that infant marriages are not common in the district, as up to the age of 10 only 3·7 per thousand of the total population were married or widowed and of these more than two-thirds were girls ; up to 15 years of age males nearly 6 per thousand and females 13 per thousand of the total population, that is 0·6 and 1·3 per cent. The commonest marrying age for both men and women seems to be over 20 though the remarks on page 198 of the Census Report are interesting : "In the case of girls the age is given as 10 to 12 years till marriage, even though the spinster may

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Conjugal condition.

be 16 or even 18 years old. As soon as a grown-up girl is married her age jumps straight up to 20 years." Practically every female gets married as there were only 926 women over 40 unmarried out of a total female population of 345,038 (on page 261 of the Census Report it is noted that one reason is that prostitutes are registered as unmarried), while the unmarried men over 40 were 6,247 out of a male population of 400,596. Among the Hindu and Sikh some celibate orders will account for a few.

It is not usual in the district for men to marry more than one wife except when the first wife is childless or when he marries the widow of a deceased brother.

Polyandry and female infanticide are unknown and divorce is governed by the ordinary law.

Betrothal and marriage.

There are no customs peculiar to the district regarding betrothal and marriage. The general particulars may be seen in Chapter VII of Part I of the Punjab Census Report for 1911, and as there noted (paragraph 349) the general customs of the Western Punjab are well described in the Gazetteer of the Shahpur District. The customs of the Gujrat District are similar, but as Captain Davies devoted some space to the subject in the Gazetteer of 1893 a brief mention may be made. Usually a betrothal takes place before the marriage and though sometimes betrothal takes place at an early age, the most common is between 10 and 15 for Musalmans and between 8 and 12 for Hindus. The following relates to Musalmans. The custom of making matches by intermediaries, such as the barber, does not now exist. The relatives and friends of the boy and girl make the match by mutual consultation, though the barber (*nai*) or *mirasi* may be used as a messenger during the negotiations, and he often carries the customary presents. Betrothal is arranged between the parents of the parties and though a man can arrange his own betrothal a woman cannot. The day is fixed by mutual consent, but formal notice has to be given, which is done by the bride's parents sending some clothes and sweets to the boy's parents, and then the date is fixed. In acknowledgment the boy's parents send one or two rupees, cocoanut, dates, fruits and some coloured thread (*mauli*). It is not usual to write out a contract of betrothal.

A few days before the marriage ceremony is the anointing (*tel charhana*). The day before it is another ceremony, that of dyeing the hands and feet of the parties with henna, though often now the colour is put merely on the little finger of the right hand. On the wedding day the pair are dressed in new clothes and garlanded, but

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Betrothal and marriage.

the tendency is to omit many of the old traditional details and to make the wedding simple. Wedding presents are brought, though Rs. 21 is considered as much as anyone need give except near relatives. The marriage procession of the bridegroom goes to the bride's house and the *nikah* ceremony is performed according to the Muhammadan law usually on the morning after the arrival of the bridegroom's party (though sometimes on the evening of their arrival). The bride's father then displays the articles given by him in dower, clothes, ornaments and furniture according to his circumstances with animals or cash. The girl is now taken back with the wedding procession to the bridegroom's house. She stays there some days, and returns to her parent's house till the age of puberty when again the husband goes alone or with his father or barber, but not in procession, to fetch her home for good (*muklawa*). In some cases the *muklawa* ceremony is combined with that of the marriage, if the age of the parties makes it suitable. The age of marriage is usually when the parties are approaching maturity. Hindus and town-dwellers usually arrange marriages at an earlier age, while in the Phalia Tahsil where the community is more fluctuating in its residence, marriages are much later.

The expense varies according to the circumstances of the families. Often much more is spent on marriages than the people can afford, but leading men who have been asked now say that there is an increasing tendency towards economy, and that not only agricultural tenants but men of rich families will content themselves with the *nikah* or reading of the service by a *mullah* at the house of the girl in the presence of a few friends without expense. Much, however, remains to be done, in curtailing in the lavishness of entertainment.

Among the Gujjars a step forward has been made by a real curtailing of expense at a wedding between the families of Chaudhri Ghulam Sarwar of Dinga and Chaudhri Shah Nawaz of Paswal in December 1919.

The shortage of women already referred to naturally affects the marriage market; and the expense of providing a suitable bride is increasing. The men say that no bride price is given, but it is certain that often a man with a marriageable daughter will refuse to part with her until he has received something in exchange. At the least he is in a position to demand a bride for his son. The shortage of women is also the cause of much litigation, criminal and civil.

CHAPTER I—C. Population. Language.

The tribal custom regarding marriage will be found in the Rivaj-i-'Am of the district which is under preparation.

(*l*) Table No. X of the Census Report of 1911 shows the following numbers speaking each of the principal languages :—

Total population 745,634.

Language.	*Persons.*	*Per cent.*
Punjabee	7,40,991	99·4
Western Hindi	1,784	0.2
Urdu	1,125	0·1
Pushtu	2,557	0·3
Others	856	0·1
English	103	0.01

It is seen that no language but Punjabi is spoken by as much as one per cent. of the population. Among "others" Kashmiri accounts for only 84, while 33 are shown as speaking Tibetan. They were probably travellers. It is noted in paragraph 454 of the Census Report of 1911 that "Lahndi is spoken in only a small portion of Gujrat but with regard to the principal dialect of the district it has been treated as standard Punjabi." The difference between standard Punjabi and Lahndi is discussed in the paragraph quoted. The line suggested by Rai Bahadur Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, as dividing the two dialects, may be accepted as correct, through the middle of the Phalia Tahsil from north to south. To the west of this line, that is in the western part of the tahsil, is found a dialect very different in wording and intonation from the eastern part of the district. It is the language of the Bar. But it is necessary to make the proviso that its differentiation has been maintained largely by a difference in the habits of the people. The speakers of Lahndi have been the graziers of Bar land. The dwellers on cultivated land which is linked by reasonably good communication with the rest of the district speak the ordinary Punjabi. The men in the Chenab riverain even at the western end of the district speak a modified Lahndi. The ordinary Punjabi of the rest of the district is not quite the same as that of Lahore and the mid-Punjab. A Punjabi Grammar for the country round Wazirabad, written by the Rev. Graham Bailey of that place, more represents the Punjabi spoken in the eastern part of the Gujrat District.

Character of the people.

(*m*) With regard to the physical character and disposition of the people, Captain Hector Mackenzie remarked—"The agricultural classes taken as a whole are all fine men of large build. Generally speaking I think the people are a manly race. In

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Character of the people.

reasonable intelligence they are I believe certainly superior to the population eastwards of this Doab." Captain Davies (page 55) agreed, though he noted that the people were extremely litigious and daily becoming more distrustful of one another. With the latter qualification (which may be said to apply to many other parts of the Punjab as it has developed) I think Captain Mackenzie's estimate may still be accepted.

Castes and tribes.

Table No. 15 gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district with details of sex and religion, and also a supplement of the various sub-divisions of Jats. The figures for the local distribution by tahsils of the tribes and castes are also given, and are taken from the Census Report of 1911, Part II, Table No. XIII, Part II A. It is not necessary to give a minute historical account of each tribe. Many of them are found all over the Punjab and their representatives in Gujrat are distinguished by no local peculiarities except in one or two instances which are dealt with below, the chief exception being the Chib Rajputs. It will suffice to give a brief account of the chief land-holding tribes. The following have been notified as agricultural tribes within the meaning of the Land Alienation Act:—

Notified agricultural tribes.

Arain, Awan, Baloch, Gujar, Jat, Qoreshi, Lubana, Moghul, Pathan, Rajput, Sayyid.

The Jats are seen to be the main tribe, followed by the Gujars. The preponderance of the Jats is still further increased by the addition of 81 villages from Shahpur in 1911 and 1914, as these villages are chiefly owned by Jats. A long way behind these, Rajputs in the third place and Arains in the fourth are of almost equal numbers. Of the non-agriculturists Aroras number 30,282 or 4·06 per cent. of the total population, and Khatri 19,418 or 2·6 per cent. Village menials are fairly numerous, being nearly 13 per cent. of the total population. These figures do not include the additions made to the district since the census.

Distribution of tribes.

The distribution of tribes in the district follows in the main certain well-marked divisions, the Jats occupying the strip of country parallel to the Chenab river, which is irrigated by wells and also the Bar tract of Phalia. The Waraich predominate in the Gujrat Tahsil, Tarar and Ranjah in the Chenab riverain of Phalia, and Gondal in the Bar. Gujars occupy the centre of the Gujrat and Kharian Tahsils, comprising the rain tract of the district except the Bar. Chibs and Awans are in the northern corner on the slopes of the Pabbi hills. The upper corner of the Kharian Tahsil shows a strong sprinkling of Awan, Chib and Miscellaneous Jat with a few villages of Moghal and Khokhar and

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Distribution of tribes.

some Hindus. They are socially connected with the adjacent Jammu territory. The Jhelum riverain of the Phalia Tahsil has many Khokhar, of whom some are Jat and some Rajput. The main division of the district is therefore the Jat country and the Gujar country.

Jat.

The Jats are almost entirely Musalman as out of the census figures for 1911 there are 183,521 Musalman, 2,269 Hindu and 1,222 Sikh. The number of each clan at the census will be found in the Jat supplement of Table No. 15. It may, however, be noted that the clans classed as Jat have not been uniform at each census and therefore the total shown under Jat as the district total varies, *viz.*—

1881	...	...	...	181,377
1891	...	...	...	147,346
1901	...	...	...	195,075
1911	...	...	...	187,026

and the difference cannot solely be attributed to the variation by births and deaths. On pages 63-64 of Captain Davies' Gazetteer of 1892 and 1893 it is noted—

"The classification of clans as Jat or Rajput is rather arbitrary. Most of those which are found returned sometimes as Jat, and sometimes as Rajput, are really of Rajput origin. This district lies between the Sikh tract where everybody calls himself a Jat and the Salt Range tract where every one who is not an Arab or Moghal calls himself a Rajput. The question is fully discussed in Chapter 6, Census Report of 1881, where reasons for the classification then adopted are given. Though the origin of the tribes is Rajput, the people are essentially agricultural, and occupy the same social position as do those of the eastern plains whom indeed they resemble in most respects. On being questioned they invariably give out that they are Jats; though if they are pressed they will claim to be Rajputs."

So with the above figures may be compared those of Rajputs, *viz.*—

1881	...	...	...	22,022
1891	.	...	...	60,220
1901	...	...	...	23,711
1911	...	...	...	28,028

In paragraph 420 of the Census Report for 1881 it was noted: "Indeed the distinction between Jat and Rajput is in many points of the Province so indefinite that separate figures for these two castes can hardly be said to have any significance at all," and in paragraph 422 "I think that the two now form a common

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Jat.

stock, the distinction between the two being social rather than ethnic." The following table shows the sub-divisions of the Jat tribe at each of the last four enumerations :—

Name.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	Name.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Badhan ...	1,117	..	...	662	Kanjial ...	1,603	...	...	..
Bangial ...	1,965	...	...	1,679	Khokhar ...	1,745	...	...	...
Bhatti ...	9,926	...	..	..	Langrial ..	...	3 831	4,063	3,806
Bajwa ...	...	1,350	541	...	Mangat ...	1,106	1,142	1,031	1,075
Chaj ...	1,477	...	...	...	Ranjah ...	12,146	...	...	...
Chatha ...	...	1,784	838	...	Sahi ...	4,044	4,718	4,503	3,974
Chauhan ...	1,866	...	...	726	Supra ...	1,388	1,359	1,269	1,191
Chhadhar ...	1,182	...	...	976	Sandothe ..	1,943	...	...	...
Chiman ...	3,429	4,147	2,993	2,621	Sial ..	1,091	...	...	1,511
Dhudhi ...	1,524	...	...	...	Sindhu ...	622	2,587	2,180	3,715
Ghumman...	1,413	1.554	765	846	Tarar ...	13,588	15,804	14,544	14,365
Goondal ...	24,825	...	..	23,355	Thal ..	3,945	...	...	...
Hinjra ...	1,179	584	2,451	2,844	Tahtial ...	1,983	...	...	1,930
Hir ...	1,588	1,981	1,703	1,516	Waraich ...	35,253	37,483	38,163	41,872
Kang ...	...	1,199	1,192	1,032	Virk ...	852	1,221	788	...

and the following table shows the Rajputs :—

Name.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Bhatti	2,022	7,233	Only male. 911	1,996
Janjua	1,363	1,778	1,063	..
Chib	6,994	4,929	9,652	8,593
Khokhar	5,208	...	...	5,894
Kaniai	1,156	41	...	...
Manhas	1,110	1,115	1,220	1,587
Gondal	...	67,604	...	...
Ranjah	...	7,276	...	...
Sial	...	1,483	..	...

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Jat.

The main difference is seen to be among the Gondal. But it is remarkable that there is now no mention of Jat Ranjah, although that is a large clan of Jats in the Phalia Tahsil. They numbered 12,146 among the Jats in 1881, then 7,276 among the Rajputs in 1891 and now they may have been shown under some other head or more probably simply omitted. But the total population of villages owned by Jat Ranjah was 21,940 in 1901 and 19,686 in 1911. These totals will of course include traders and menials, but show that the Ranjah tribe is still numerous. The Ranjah clan is found in Gujranwala and Shahpur. In the latter district they inhabit the corresponding riverain tract and number 7,536. On page 87 of the latest Gazetteer of Shahpur (1917 it is noted—" they are a tribe of doubtful rank but are now classed as Jats. They are on the whole a peaceable and well-disposed section of the population subsisting chiefly by agriculture which they practise well and carefully."

In Captain Mackenzie's Report of 1861, in Captain Davies' Gazetteer of 1893, and in an ethnological report compiled at the census of 1901 by Lala Paira Ram will be found a great many details about the history of the various Jat and Gujar and other tribes of the district. Much of the material then given seems to be founded on the stories of tribal bards. Some of it seems to be very doubtful historical accuracy. It is therefore not repeated in this volume, but the curious are referred to the books quoted and a few details only are given below.

The Jats own the following area in the district:—

	Villages.	Gross area.	Cultivated area.
		Acres.	Acres.
Waraich	170	127,066	98,008
Gondal	105	185,799	92,899
Tarar	84	115,485	67,280
Ranjah	45	76,808	38,826
Other	291	234,213	153,613
Total ...	695	739,371	450,626

The clans of Jats are very numerous but the following are the most important. Many of them will be recognised as giving their names to villages in the district:—

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Jat.

LIST OF CASTES OF JATS.

(1) Waraich, (2) Gondal, (3) Tarar, (4) Cheeman, (5) Bajwa, (6) Sandhu, (7) Ghumman, (8) Ranjah, (9) Chatha, (10) Sahi, (11) Virk, (12) Goraia, (13) Bhatti, (14) Jindar, (15) Hanjra, (16) Aulakh, (17) Kahlu, (18) Kallar, (19) Dudra, (20) Lak, (21) Sahotra, 22) Langre, (23) Jhammat, (24) Totle, (25) Dhillu, (26) Lang, (27) Jag, (28) Lehdar, (29) Tihal, (30) Ganjial, (31) Thuthial, (32) Jhihal, (33) Bangial, (34) Katial, (35) Baluta, (36) Chach, (37) Harchhal, (38) Chedar, (39) Lalla, (40) Gher, (41) Langrial, (42) Mota, (43) Karstana, (44) Malana, (45) Sidh and others.

The Waraich clan was originally Hindu according to Captain Hector Mackenzie. It is found in the Sialkot and Gujranwala Districts as well as in Gujrat. They are found in the tract along the Chenab riverain which is irrigated by wells mostly in the Gujrat Tahsil but extending also into the Phalia Tahsil and also in four villages of the Kharian Tahsil. They are men of good presence and well made, and are good agriculturists. They have furnished many of the prominent men of the district, though now some of their older families have but a diminished reputation, and would not now be included in a list of the important men of the district. In 917-18 when recruiting was being pushed on, the Waraich clan was reluctant to enlist, perhaps because their wells need more men than the *barani* lands of other tribes, but finally they too gave their share of recruits. As a rule members of the tribe do not intermarry but connect themselves with other tribes of Jats.

The next clan in importance is the Gondal. They live in the western end of the Bar and extend into the Shahpur District. They are really a pastoral tribe, but for some time past have taken to agriculture. A village among them is called *Dhok* or cattle encampment. They are still greatly addicted to cattle theft. Indeed it was said that among them no man might wear a turban till he had committed a successful theft, but another and more peaceable theory was that none might wear a turban till he could buy it himself and had the means to present an animal to the sister who placed the turban on his head. According to a note left by Captain Elliott, they trace descent to the Chuhan Rajputs of the lunar race, but are now classed as Jats. They are a fine race, strong and well made. They have now begun to enlist in the army and should make fine soldiers. It

is a pity that at present there are practically no men of importance or influence among them to help in maintaining the position of the clan. CHAPTER I—C. Population.

The Tarar clan is found in the Chenab riverain in the Phalia Tahsil. The men are not as sturdy as the Waraich or Gondal, but on the whole they have poorer land and more precarious living. They are also found across the river in Gujranwala. Jat.

They intermarry with all Jats and among themselves.

The Ranjah clan as noted above is omitted from the list in Volume B; but is an important clan of the Jats. They live in the western end of the Chenab riverain adjoining the Shahpur District and are found also in Shahpur. They are sturdy people, peaceable and well-disposed.

Gujar. Next to the Jats the most important tribe in the district is the Gujar. They live in the central uplands, where there are few wells. The cultivation, therefore, is not so laborious, and the people have more time to give to the care of cattle and horses. The tribe is almost entirely agricultural and the people much resemble the Jats of the district, in being strong sturdy men. As Captain Mackenzie wrote in his report of 1861, there is none of that wide difference which distinguishes a Jat from a Gujar in Hindustan. This district is the stronghold of the tribe in the Punjab, and there is a traditional tendency for all Gujars to refer their origin to Gujrat. A few years ago they were not accepted for the army, but in the recruiting for the great war they have done very well, and shown that they make good soldiers. They are now accepted as recruits for the regular army.

Their area is shown below :—

Clan.	Number of villages.	Gross area.	Cultivated area.
		Acres.	Acres.
Khatana	120	107,955	85,003
Kasana	17	10,550	8,361
Chechi	38	22,838	17,614
Chauhan	35	28,918	20,658
Others	252	169,937	125,831
Total ...	462	340,198	257,467

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Gujar.

A long note on the Gujars was written by Lala Paira Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, as an ethnological report for the census of 1901, but much of it need not be repeated here. He quotes a long ode enumerating 77 sub-divisions of the tribe, which he amplifies from another source to make 92. It is said that there are 101 sub-divisions which may be the following:—

LIST OF GUJARS.

(1) Gorsi, (2) Kasana, (3) Bargat, (4) Khatana, (5) Chechi, (6) Sidh, (7) Koli, (8) Barra, (9) Gajgahiya, (10) Amrane, (11) Bhumble, (12) Mamyane, (13) Pandhe, (14) Sanwale, (15) Bhalot, (16) Mote, (17) Motle, (18) Thikarya, (19) Sau, (20) Sangu, (21) Milu, (22) Mihlu, (23) Sangral, (24) Kalas, (25) Lohsar, (26) Bargar, (27) Singal, (28) Jagal, (29) Bijeran, (30) Anghat, (31) Manghat, (32) Bhambre, (33) Khair, (34) Bahrwal, (35) Bania, (36) Baukan, (37) Doi, (38) Dhakkar, (39) Hakle, (40) Chhâle, (41) Mahesi, (42) Sud, (43) Katarya, (44) Jangal, (45) Dhindhe, (46) Chaudila, (47) Jindhar, (48) Adomtopa, (49) Dhau, (50) Puar, (51) Baghri, (52) Chokar, (53) Mukkar, (54) Thulla, (55) Bhatye, (56) Doge, (57) Tas, (58) Bhadana, (59) Cawari, (60) Nun, (61) Khari, (62) Paur, (63) Ralaita, (64) Awane, (65) Dhedhar, (66) Dahr, (67) Char, (68) Bajar, (69) Paswal, (70) Lale, (71) Lahi, (72) Lambhor, (73) Ghilla, (74) Sibhar, (75) Bodhe, (76) Siradhari, (77) Basoyan, (78) Baru, (79) Bhand, (80) Bhalesar, (81) Babania, (82) Banth, (83) Dhaunchak, (84) Sangrana, (85) Tur, (86) Fatali, (87) Gegi, (88) Godhri, (89) Lodha, (90) Ladi, (91) Murari, (92) Monan, (93) Baher, (94) Dhoollian, (95) Dhoodde, (96) Gidhee, (97) Hurrur, (98) Jaggoo, 99) Kulal, (100) Maikan, (101) Naphurreye.

In this list the first three names are of the "real" Gujars, who are the "two-and-a-half" tribes, Gorsi, Kasana and half Bargat. Bargat is half because he was the offspring of a slave mother. Among the Gujars there are two distinctions of social precedence. The Miana, who are to be found in various sub-divisions, are holy. They take wives from other Gujars, but did not give their daughters, though this exclusiveness is now breaking down. The second distinction is that some are called "darrwala." There are 84 *darrs* and at one time a man could obtain the privilege of a *darr*, but the number has not now extended for many years, the last instance of an addition was when Ch. Sultan Ali of Ajnala became a *darrwala* and the importance of a *darr* is decreasing. However a *darrwala* family is looked upon with respect whatever clan it belongs to.

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Gujar.

The most important clan, though not included in the "real" Gujars, is the Khatana. Some of their families were said to intermarry only with each other, but it is now said they do not show any exclusiveness and all the Gujar clans freely intermarry with the exception of Miana families.

As in the case of the Jats, the name of the clan often gives its name to a village, *e. g.*, Chechian, Kharian.

Rajputs.

The Rajput tribes in the district are almost entirely Mussalman as there are only 2,237 persons Hindu and 976 Sikh.

The number now recorded is 28,028, though in 1891 it was 60,220. The difference has been discussed in the paragraphs dealing with Jats. A list of Rajput sub-divisions is given in Table No. 15, but is not quite correct. The class shown as Mukhmdal is not recognised, but it appears to be a sub-class of Chib. The Rajput tribes which deserve notice are the Chib and Minhas. Captain Davies wrote as follows (*page* 64) :—

"The Chibs occupy a strip of country (hence called Chibbal) lying at the base of Himalayas, partly in Jammu territory, partly in the Kharian Tahsil of this district, including the greater part of the Pabbi range, together with the country between it and the Jhelum. The principal villages of the tribe are Bhimbar in Jammu and Kharyali in the Pabbi hills. They are Somavansi Rajput of exceptionally pure descent tracing up their lineage to one of the Katoch Rajas of Nagarkot or Kangra. The two principalities of Bhimbar and Kharyali are included by General Cunningham in his list of the Rajput States of the Jammu Division of the Alpine Punjab." "Bhimbar and Kharyali," he says "were divisions of the Chibs or Chibban Branch of the Somavansi Rajas of Kangra and Jullundur. In early times the name Bhimbar was little used, the common appellation being Chibban which is found in Sharf-ud-Din's history of Taimur under the form of Jibhal." General Cunningham also notices that of all the chiefs of the Jammu group of states, the Chibs alone trace their origin to the lunar race. The remainder claim descent from the sun. At the present time the greater portion of the tribe professes the Muhammadan creed; but there is also a Hindu section. The conversion of the Muhammadan section is differently related Captain Mackenzie places the event in the reign of Aurangzeb, stating that the example was set by Raja Sursadi then head of the tribe, who was afterwards murdered by a Kandhari Mughal and from this circumstance is known as Sursaddi, the martyr. His tomb at Bhimbar is still an object

CHAPTER I—C. Population. Rajputs.

of veneration. Captain Waterfield attributes the conversion to the time of Raja Shadi Khan who became a Muhammadan, in order to secure Court recognition, during the reign of Himayun. The present head of the tribe in this district is Raja Sultan Khan of Pothi who enjoys a considerable *jagir*. The Chibs describe themselves as divided into seven clans (Mui): Mahmdal, Jaskal, Tural, Ganjal, Baranshahi, Durweshal and Sapiyal. They hold themselves superior to other Rajputs and, though taking wives from other tribes, will not, as a rule, give their daughters in marriage out of the tribe except to Sayyids."

The present head of the tribe in this district is now (1920) Raja Muhammad Khan, son of Raja Sultan Khan. The Musalman Chibs generally marry within their own tribe though they also take wives from Khokhars and Minhas. The Chibs occupy 55 villages with a gross area of 43,180, and a cultivated area of 29,700 acres.

The Minhas claim solar origin from Ram Chandra by direct descent. They say that their ancestors came from Ajudhya and conquered Jammu, and founded the city of that name. Some say that before this conquest they first settled in Sialkot, others that they went first to Kashmir, then to Sialkot and then to Jammu. All seem agreed that they moved into Jammu from the plains. The name Jamwal appears to have been the old name of the whole tribe, but to be now confined to the royal branch, who do not engage in agriculture, and who look down upon their cultivating brethren who are usually styled Minhas. The Minhas intermarry with the Salahria and other second class Rajputs of the neighbourhood. They call their eldest son Raja, and younger one Mian, and use the salutation Jai. In this district they hold a few villages along the banks of the Tawi, and have more dealings with the Rajputs of Sialkot than with their neighbours in the district. They are real husbandmen and therefore occupy a very inferior position in the local scale of Rajput precedence.

Khokhars.

The Khokhar tribe also calls itself Rajput and claims descent from Kutab Shah, but they cannot give an exact account of their genealogy. Like others in this part of the Punjab they may be called Rajputs or Jats. They intermarry with Awan, Bhatti and Chib, but no Chib would give them wives. They observe the same ceremonials as Jats at birth, marriage and death. The tribe owns land chiefly in 11 villages on the Jhelum riverain comprising 10,375 acres total area and 6,865 cultivated.

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Awans.

The Awan tribe also claims descent from Kutab Shah, but to outward appearance are an indigenous Punjabi tribe. They are quiet and industrious cultivators and make good soldiers. They have land in 50 villages with a total area of 27,848 and cultivated area 18,373 acres. The villages are mostly in the eastern end of the Kharian Tahsil between the Pabbi and the Jammu border on either side of the Bhimbar stream.

Sayyads.

The Sayyads hold in this district 36 villages with total area 25,508 and cultivated area 18,362 acres. These include 2 large villages close to Gujrat, Madina and Muin-ud-dinpur; others are scattered through the district. Captain Davies noted "when they condescend to cultivate they make bad cultivators but are almost worse as landlords. They are lazy and thriftless but consider themselves very holy." Their characteristics have scarcely changed. A large number of them are in the army and police. They seem better suited to service than to agriculture.

Mughals.

The Mughals have land in 22 villages, gross area 17,716 and cultivated area 9,967 acres, scattered in various parts of the district but mainly near the Jammu borders. They numbered 18,717 persons at the census of 1911. They claim Arab descent, but Captain Mackenzie in 1861 said their social relations were sometimes at a deadlock, as they could not be admitted as the equals of the Chibs, and would not stoop to lower classes. This difficulty does not seem to arise now, but the Mughals are not conspicuous in any way.

Hindu cultivators.

There are very few villages of Hindu cultivators in the district. There are some few Hindu Jats and some villages largely owned by Hindus, such as Karianwala and Kadirabad, but many of them have Mussalman tenants. There are however 9 villages owned by Labanas who are careful and industrious cultivators and also send a large number of men into the army. There are also 7 villages (Chuhamal and neighbourhood) owned by Bahropias.

Mercantile classes.

The trade of the district is mainly in the hands of the Arora who number 30,282 and the Khatri 19,418 (at the census of 1911). They are the shopkeepers and bankers of the community as well as traders. They are a thrifty and industrious body of men, and more enterprising than the Mussalman cultivator. By advancing sums on the security of land or by buying up land (often in both cases at favourable rates by taking advantage of the needs of the cultivators) the trader gradually got into his hands a large share of the land. He was not able to cultivate it himself

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Mercantile classes.

but let it out to a tenant, usually the former owner. In reviewing the assessment reports of last settlement about 1890, the Commissioner of Rawalpindi, Mr. S. S. Thorburn, laid great stress on the extent to which money-lenders were getting possession of land. He did a great deal to obtain the passing of the Land Alienation Act. Meantime the big famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900 saw much more land pass into the hands of the money-lenders. However since the Land Alienation Act of 1901 the subject of the transfer of agricultural land has lost its former significance. Much of the land which was only mortgaged is being gradually resumed, and paragraph 9 of the final settlement report of 1916 shows that mortgages with possession to non-agriculturists then existing were 7·6 of the cultivated area of the district. The figures in the assessment reports of 1913 to 1915 show that non-agriculturists owned rather less than 10 per cent. of the total area, and rather more than 10 per cent. of the cultivated area. So the money-lending classes cultivated about 18 per cent. of the cultivated area. But the proportion is being lessened as land is gradually redeemed from mortgage. Still it is seen that a considerable share of the landlord's profits from the cultivation of the district goes into their pockets. No class has benefited from British rule so much as the Hindu money-lender. His trading is secure, his money-lending protected by civil law, he has been quick to take advantage of the education in the schools, and his children have secured a large proportion of Government appointments.

Menials.

The district totals in Table No. 15 show that in point of numbers the menial tribes are important. There were in 1911 13,421 Lohar, 23,600 Tarkhan, 22,331 Jolaha, 17,638 Ghumar, 34,229 Mochi, 14,527 Nai, 8,149 Mirasi, 789 Chumar, and 1,197 Chuhra, practically all Musalman except the last two. These total 135,881 which in a population of 745,634 represent 17 per cent. of the population of 1911 (that is excluding the later additions). The number of Chuhras shows a remarkable drop from the figures of previous enumerations. They were 34,382 in 1901, but only 1,197 in 1911. The Census Report says that Chuhras were entered as Hindus, but Table No. 16 shows that Hindus have decreased. The Chuhras might now be entered as Mussali, but that name does not appear at all in Table No. 15. But from Table XIII of Part II of the Census Report of 1911 it is seen that Musallis numbered 33,674. This makes a total of 169,555 menials representing nearly 23 per cent. of the population. The menials are an important part of the population. They perform not only the duties of their caste but do a great deal of agricul-

tural work. They are especially useful in manuring the fields and in the hard work of reaping and winnowing. They take of course a percentage of the crop but they certainly earn it. The condition of the menial classes as a whole has greatly improved. The money value of payments in kind has risen greatly : the demand for labour of all kinds is increasing and the rates of payment also. Many menials are now found cultivating land as tenants, which means for them a distinct rise in the social scale. By the experience of other canal-irrigated tracts, the menials will increase in importance when the Phalia Tahsil is fully irrigated. An owner of land can cultivate much more with canal water than with well water, and in order to get in his harvest needs much more outside help. Apart from this, it is not necessary to give an account of the work done by each caste. The occupations are traditional, and are not peculiar to this district. They are described in the Census Report for 1911, Chapter XI, and the ethnographical glossary attached to that chapter.

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Menials.

Leading families.

The district is not marked by any very prominent families or individuals of more than local note. The latest edition of "Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab" contains only four entries for the district. Details of them will be found in that book, but a brief reference is made here to them and to other families. In the district there are only 2 provincial and 7 divisional darbaries.

Sardar Gayan Singh is the senior *darbari* of the district and is a provincial *darbari*. He is the son of Sardar Attar Singh, was born in 1856 and lives at Pindi Lala in the Phalia Tahsil. He is a descendant of Gurmukh Singh, one of the most famous of the Generals of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He is now the sole holder of the family *jagirs* which will be much increased in value as some of the villages will receive canal irrigation. The amount he received in 1916-17 was Rs. 5,743. He also holds a perpetual *jagir* in the Shahpur District, the village of Nowshera, value Rs. 5,082. He was for many years a Sub-Registrar at Phalia and is still a *zaildar*. But he is getting on in years and for some years past has taken very little part in the affairs of the district. His work as *zaildar* is done by his son Tara Singh who is also an Honorary Magistrate.

Raja Muhammad Khan of Pothi is also a provincial *darbari*. He is the son of Raja Sultan Khan, was born in 1849 and lives at Pothi. His *jagir* is smaller, amounting to Rs. 3,751 in 1916-17. He is a quiet unassuming man, but has influence among the

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Leading families.

Chib villages. His son Lal Hussain Khan was educated at the Aitchison College in Lahore and is now an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

The family shown as that of Sardar Hari Singh, Lamba, in the "Chiefs and Families of Note" is now represented by Sardar Sahib Sardar Hari Singh. From 1909 he has been a Tahsildar and since 1916 he has been an Extra Assistant Commissioner, so he is unable to take any part in the affairs of the district.

The family of Diwan Badri Nath of Kunjah is now represented by his son Diwan Narinjan Dass, a boy of 14. The jagirs of the family are now reduced to a very small amount. The family is now of small importance.

The above are the only four named in "Chiefs and Families of Note." Other principal families and men are briefly described below :—

The family of Mardan Ali Khan, described by Captain Davies, is now represented by his grandson Muhammad Hassan. The family has a distinguished military record, more than 50 members of it having been in the army. It is not related to the Pothi family and the account in the Punjab Chiefs is wrong.

The two sons of the late Chaudhri Sultan Ali, Gujar of Ajnala, have earned for themselves a high position in the district. The elder is Khan Sahib Chaudhri Muhammad Khan who is *zaildar* and Honorary Magistrate and member of the District Board. The younger is Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fazal Ali, M.B.E., who is *zaildar*, Sub-Registrar and Honorary Magistrate of the 1st Class, also Vice-Chairman of the District Board and President of the Municipal Committee of Gujrat. He takes a great part in all public affairs and by his ability and integrity commands great respect. He is in many ways a valued helper in the administration of the district.

Chaudhri Ghulam Sarwar, son of Chaudhri Muhammad Khan of Dingah is another Gujar who shows himself competent and energetic. He is *zaildar*, Sub-Registrar and Honorary Magistrate in the Kharian Tahsil.

Chaudhri Abdulla, *zaildar* of Dilawarpur, is a Gujar. In a quiet way he always shows himself ready to help.

CHAPTER I-C.

Population.

Leading families.

Other men belong to families which have always had influence near their own homes or among their own people. Among those who at present deserve mention are Fatteh Ali (Gujar), *zaildar* of Sabowal, Moula Bakhsh (Awan) of Gorali who is an Honorary Magistrate, Ghulam Muhammad (Jat), son of Imam Bakhsh, *zaildar* of Pahrianwali, an Honorary Magistrate, Sikandar Khan (Jat), *zaildar* of Jokalian, Raja (Jat), *zaildar* of Burj Gahna, Ghulam Muhammad (Gujar), *zaildar* of Chillianwala, is Inspector of Co-operative Credit Societies. Sayyid Khan Shah of Makhanwali is energetic in many ways. Khuda Bakhsh, Khokhar, *zaildar* of Garhi Gauhar Khan, an Honorary Magistrate, has done well in recruiting. In the towns Rai Sahib Lala Kidar Nath of Gujrat is a young man who promises to do well he is also an Honorary Magistrate. In the district there are also numerous retired Military and Civil Officers, but most are content to enjoy their pensions in peace.

In this district four *jagirs* have been notified under the Descent of Jagirs Act (Punjab Act IV of 1900)—(1) Sher Singh of Khohar, (2) Raja Sultan Khan of Pothi, (3) Sardar Hira Singh regarding Sammanpura village, (4) Sardar Gurdit Singh Chachi, part of whose *jagir* is in the Gujrat District. These are the names under which the original notifications were made. Khan Sahib Chaudhri Muhammad Khan also has a *jagir* of Rs. 250 a year for war services which will last for three generations.

Distribution by religion.

(*n*) Table No. 16 shows the numbers of males and females and the distribution by *tahsils* and distribution between urban and rural of those who follow each religion. There is a falling off in the number of Hindus balanced by an increase among Sikhs. The total of the two shows a slight increase, so the change is due to a more strict classification. The number of Muhammadans who form the bulk of the population shows a decrease which is discussed under the general head of total population. The number of Europeans and Eurasian Christians varies according to the posting of Government officials, but the number of Indian Christians shows a steady rise from 19 in 1880 to 1,063 in 1911.

87 per cent. of the population of the district are Musalman. Of these nearly all are Sunni, but at the last census 6,424 were recorded as Shia and 1,863 as Ahmadi, with a few of other sects.

The Hindus number 49,430, and the details given in Table VI-B of the Census Report of 1911 show that with few exceptions they are classed as Sanatan Dharm. Table No. 15 in Volume B further

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Distribution by religion.

shows that (excluding the additions since 1911) there were 6,395 Arora, 5,216 Bhatia and 15,397 Khatri. Apart from a few menial castes, the Hindus of the district are practically all of the money-lending or trading class. A few villages only have Hindu cultivators.

The Sikhs number 44,693, of whom 23,873 are Arora, 2,689 Khatri and 5,403 Labana. Table No. VI-B of the Census Report shows the greater part to be "Unspecified Kesdhari" and a large number of Nanak Panthi, either Kesdhari or Sahjdhari, *i.e.*, followers of Baba Nanak, the first Sikh Guru. There are several Sikh villages of cultivators, especially Tanda, Bazurgwal and Mangat but most are engaged in trade.

Shrines.

Nearly every village has its mosque often built of mud bricks, but more usually a small structure of baked bricks, with some carved wood on its front. There are numerous small shrines in the district, usually the tomb (*khangah*) of some holy men held in local reverence. Of these, two deserve special mention—

The tomb of Pir Jafar is picturesquely placed on a high peak of the Pabbi above the village of Besa. The chief difficulty here is to get water. The attendants live on the offerings of visitors to the shrine, who appear to be generous. The chief attendant is able to keep a good pony, and the buildings are in good order. The shrine has a *jagir* of Rs. 471 in perpetuity on condition that the institution is maintained.

The other notable place is the shrine of Shah Daula just outside the city of Gujrat to the east. Captain Davies notes that Shah Daula was a saint of great repute who in the reign of Shah Jahan lived in Gujrat and from the rich offerings made to him spent freely on the adornment of the town and its suburbs. He wrote :—

"Shahdaula was a Pathan and claimed descent from the Emperor Bahlol Shah Lodhi: at the same time the Gujars assert that he belonged to their class, and the present high priest at the shrine professes to be a Sayyad. At this *khangah* are domiciled human deformities known as Shahdaula's *chuhas* (rats). The popular belief is that the priest undertakes to cause children to be born in childless homes on condition of the parents consenting at the shrine to relinquish to him their first-born child, which is then said to be born rat-headed. There are at present about a dozen rat-headed men, women and children attached to the *khangah*: they are wretched looking imbeciles, with little or no forehead, and sharp features, which in a manner justifies the appellation of "rat-head." They are very shy and most of them are mute; some are said to have been brought from great distances—Kashmir, Kabul,

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Shrines.

Multan, Lahore, Amritsar, etc. The fact is simply that such deformed children are occasionally born, and that the Shahdaula priests lose no opportunity of acquiring them, as they are found to be profitable in marking the identity of a priest or disciple of the celebrated Shahdaula shrine in his alms-collecting rounds among his distant constituents, each disciple being usually accompanied on his tours by a rat-faced deformity; and the fostering of superstitious stories regarding these unfortunates tends to increase the reverence and liberality shown to the Shahdaula priesthood. There is strong reason to fear that some of them are helped into idiocy by superstitious parents compressing their heads in infancy between boards or bandages in order to fit them for this shrine, as *chuhas*; but of course no body will admit this, and they are commonly reputed to be born thus as a mark of divine wrath on parents who have wilfully failed to keep a vow of one sort or another."

Some years ago the Commissioner of Rawalpindi said—"The shrine rests under the suspicion of encouraging or at all events profiting by the artificial deformation of children, and I am not prepared to take or recommend any action which might appear to strengthen it whether in prestige or in resources." The Settlement Officer reported in 1915—"I understand that the artificial deformation is doubtful but that deformed children who are congenital idiots are kept at the shrine and profit is made by sending men in charge of the children to tour the country. It is suspected that the children are not well treated." Finally the assignment of the value of Rs. 15 was continued. Government noted that it could not be resumed as long as the shrine is in existence, but directed that no further succession to shares in the assignment should be recorded.

Anglican community.

(*o*) The Anglican community is ministered to by the Chaplain at Jhelum, who visits the station several times a year if possible. There is an Anglican church dedicated to St. Saviour with seats for 24 persons. It dates from 1861, and is of the "Montgomery" pattern, so called because many churches of this pattern were built while Sir Robert Montgomery was Lieutenant-Governor. The church is in a pleasant bit of ground. The internal fittings are good, *i.e.*, marble flooring in the chancel, brass rails and vessels, and embroidered cloths. They were presented by a generous Deputy Commissioner Mr. Knox in 1889.

Church of Scotland Mission.

The number of Indian Christians is largely due to the evangelistic and educational activities of the Church of Scotland Punjab Mission. The operations of this Mission which had its headquarters at Sialkot were extended to Gujrat in 1862. The work was so successful that in 1865 the Reverend Robert Paterson was permanently located there. A boys' school was opened and work was vigorously carried on till he was transferred to

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Church of Scotland Mission.

Sialkot in 1868. He was succeeded by the Reverend James Lang, then by Dr. Hutchison, then in 1875 by the Reverend J. W. Youngson who with his wife carried on the work for ten years. In 1886 the Reverend R. McCheyne Paterson, son of the first Missionary, arrived. Under him the school at Gujrat was raised to the status of a High School in 1891 while the various local bodies concerned handed over to the mission their schools at Jalalpur, Dinga and Shadiwal. Mission stations were opened at these places, and also at Daulatnagar, Kunjah and Lala Musa. The work was greatly aided by Sardar Didar Singh who had been baptised by Dr. Youngson about 1880. He spent his life in the Gujrat Mission, and died to the regret of the whole community in 1917. He was a public-spirited man and did useful work as Vice-President both of the Municipal Committee and District Board. His services were acknowledged by the award of a silver Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

In 1916 Mr. Paterson was transferred to Sialkot and his place in Gujrat was taken in 1917 by the Reverend G. A. Mackeggie. Mr. Paterson will long be gratefully remembered by the many pupils who have received their education at the Mission School. A girls' school supported by the Ladies' Association of the Church of Scotland and donations from Scotland was originally opened by Mrs. Youngson in 1876 but after a lingering career it was closed. It was started afresh by Mrs. McCheyne Paterson in 1886 and in 1888 it was taken over by the Ladies' Association of the Church of Scotland who sent out as their first Missionary Miss Paterson, daughter of the pioneer missionary. She carried on the school and began work in the Zananas. Miss Mackichan arrived in 1889 and shortly afterwards Miss Paterson was compelled to resign by ill-health. In 1893 the staff was enlarged by the arrival of Miss Mary Mackichan. At Christmas 1915 Miss Mackintosh joined the staff and in 1917 Miss Mackichan was transferred to Sialkot. The staff is now able to maintain two girls' schools—one for Muhammadans and a smaller for Hindus.

Zanana work.

Besides the schools Zanana work is carried on by Miss Rodger and a special postal mission by Miss Hale. At Shadiwal work is suspended for the present.

Medical work.

In 1895 Miss Russell began medical work among the women and children of Gujrat. She was joined by Miss Smith under whom the work has rapidly developed. A Zanana hospital was built by the Misses Dow of Toronto, Canada, in memory of their

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Medical work.

mother. The hospital is conveniently situated close to the city, but the residential quarters for the doctors and nursing superintendent Miss Paterson are built on the second storey of the hospital and are uncomfortably small. The Misses Dow also built a large church for the mission on the road from the city to the district courts. As it is a central church for the whole district it will hold many more than the normal congregation. Jalalpur Jattan was chosen as a new mission centre in 1899 when Dr. H. F. Lechmere Taylor began medical work there. A large hospital has been built, with separate wards for paying patients, and of recent years two mission houses, for Dr. Taylor and Dr. H. Martyn Newton (who came out in 1901), have been built, besides a small church of an oriental but appropriate design. During the war Dr. Taylor acted as Professor of the Medical College at Lahore, and has since retired from the Mission. Dr. Newton died in September 1919, thus leaving the hospital without a doctor and it will have to be reduced to the status of a dispensary only. The records of the hospital bear abundant testimony to the skill and popularity of these two Missionaries.

Occupations.

(*p*) Table No. 17 shows the principal occupations followed by males and females as returned in 1911 Provincial Census Report. With the number of their dependants agriculture accounts for a total of 434,751 or 58 per cent. of the total population of the district as then constituted and that is just the average of the province. In most cases a man's occupation can be inferred from his caste, but the occupations of castes have changed much in varying degrees. The combination in one person of several occupations makes the classification somewhat unsatisfactory A full account of the methods and difficulties of enumeration will be found in Chapter XII of the Census Report and more detailed figures in Tables XV, XVI and XVI-A. Naturally pasture and agriculture come first in importance, but it is rather surprising to see that the next place is taken by industries of dress and the toilet, that is tailoring and bootmaking, washing and dyeing, and barbers, though the large number whose occupation is shown as textiles is the correct corollary.

Food.

(*q*) The food of the people is simple, and consists of cakes of meal, made from the grain most recently harvested with the addition of green food according to the season. In Captain Davies' Gazetteer, page 47, it was noted that the main food for eight months was *bajra*. It is true now as then that in the general opinion an agriculturist who has *bajra* to eat and buttermilk (*lassi*) to

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Food.

drink desires nothing else. But the cultivation of wheat has increased and the area under gram is much larger. The people certainly eat *bajra* for the months succeeding the *kharif* harvest but only for about four months, and even then the evening meal is often of wheaten cakes. For the rest of the year wheat is the staple grain : though gram is used more often now and barley is used when it is ripe because it ripens earlier than wheat. The cakes are unleavened and are moistened with buttermilk. The use of sugar and butter or clarified butter (*ghi*) with the cakes is a luxury. But with the cakes is usually an accompaniment of *dal*, or pottage of gram or other pulses (*moth, mash, masur*) and according to the season vegetables such as turnips, carrots, onions, green *sarson*, the green tops of turnips, cucumbers and melons. While barley is still unripe it also is eaten as a vegetable. The usual drink is *lassi* or buttermilk, and water. Meat is scarcely eaten in the villages. But in the towns and especially by the wealthier people meat is eaten, with a greater variety of vegetables and the consumption of tea is becoming usual. In the cold weather each family cooks its own meals, but in the hot weather the dough after being kneaded is cooked by a *machhan* at a village oven. The regular meals are taken twice a day, the first between 9 and 10 in the forenoon, the other in the evening as soon as it becomes dark. But in the hot weather when the men are at work long before the morning meal a light meal is taken early, soon after sunrise, and some parched gram will be eaten in the afternoon. The description of the peoples' food leads to mention of tobacco. The Muhammadan cultivator has his pipe always within easy reach, and as the writer of the Amritsar Gazetteer says (page 52) this habit is a serious check on the industry of the Muhammadans.

Dress.

(*r.*) The every day dress of the Musalman cultivator, that is the majority of the population, consists of four garments. The first is a *tahmat*, or a piece of cloth about 3 yards long and a yard or more wide, tied round the waist and allowed to hang in loose folds over the lower part of the body. The second is a *kurta*, or *chola*, a full cut tunic with large open sleeves reaching to the thighs. The third is a *chadar*, a long piece of cloth worn loosely over the shoulder, somewhat in the fashion of a Scottish plaid. The fourth is a *pag* or turban, a long strip of cloth wound round the head. When at work the *chadar* is never used and the turban too is often taken off. The colour of men's clothes is usually white, but often the *tahmat* or loin-cloth is blue and the turban is usually white. In the Bar the *tahmat* is often of a check pattern usually black and yellow. Men do not wear red

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Dress.

unless they have recently been married. *Pyjamas* or trousers are worn only by men in towns, or by others on occasions when they will not have to work. The dress is completed by a pair of shoes. In the villages the Hindus follow the fashions of the Muhammadans among whom they live, but their *dhoti* is differently tied from the Muhammadans' *tahmat* and their turban differently wound. Further, the men in towns tend to copy those in larger towns, and some to copy the English dress; the latter are usually Government officials or pleaders. The dress is more usually a pair of trousers of native pattern with a waistcoat and long-coat with collar like that of a military tunic. Of waist-coats there is great variety. European types of boots and shoes are worn. In the villages the dress of the women is very like that of the men. They tie the *tahmat* in the same way. The turban is replaced by a *bhochhan*, a piece of cloth worn as a veil, over the head and upper part of the body. In the village the woman's *tahmat* is usully blue, her *kurta* black and *bhochhan* either white, or blue, or spotted. The women wear *pyjamas* occasionally, for instance on a journey. In the Kharian tahsil near the Pabbi hills as well as near the Jhelum river the women often put on trousers (or *suthan*) of *susi* cloth and spotted coverlet. In the towns the Hindu women of the Khatri class wear full trousers called *suthan* of coloured cloth and those of the Arora class or specially Bahrupia and Labana families often wear a skirt (*ghagra*) and an *angi* or short bodice in place of a *kurta*. Both these on festive occasions wear clothes of silk and other rich materials. But the ordinary clothes are of cotton, for the ordinary people cannot afford anything better.

A girl wears the two front tresses of her hair plaited: a married woman wears her hair simply smoothed down on her head.

Ornaments.

The ornaments worn by the people are chiefly of silver, and usually of rough workmanship though often the design is good. The most common ornaments worn by the women are the anklet (*kari*), necklet (*hassi*) with pendant (*lar*), nose-ring (*nath*) and other ornaments for the nose, *viz.*, the *bulak*, which is worn in the partition between the two nostrils, the *laung*, a dove-shaped ornament stuck through the side of the nostril and the *tila*, a smaller ornament similarly worn on the other side of the nose; ornaments for the ears, *viz.*, the *wala*, a large ear-ring, *vali*, a small ear-ring, and *bundde*, ear-ring drops, worn by unmarried girls; ornaments for the forehead, *viz.*, the *dauni* a broad ornament worn over the hair and the *tikka*, a round jewel, worn in the centre of the forehead;

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Ornaments.

ornaments for the arms, *viz.*, the *bohatta* an armlet worn just under the shoulder, the *tad*, a solid armlet worn above the elbow, bracelet (*churi*) and bangles (*kara* or *kangan*), finger rings either plain (*challa*), broad (*vehr*) or ornamented (*mundri*) and amulets (*tawitri*), worn round the neck.

Men wear only a ring (*mundari*) sometimes with a seal on it, and perhaps an amulet (*tawiz*) on the arm or neck.

Manners.

The following note on manners is copied from the Shahpur Gazetteer, as it applies to this district :

"Women are not treated with much deference, and are ignored as much as possible out of doors. When a husband and wife are walking together, she follows at a respectful distance behind. A woman should not mention the name of her husband or of his agnates older than her by generation. Words denoting connection by marriage have become so commonly used as terms of abuse that they are not often used in their proper sense; and a man generally speaks of his father-in-law (*sauhra*) as his uncle (*chacha*). A son-in-law is an honoured guest in his father-in-law's house. When a married woman goes to visit her mother, it is proper for the women of the family, both on her arrival and departure, to make a lamentation, and lift up the voice and weep.

When friends meet, they join but do not shake hands or the inferior puts out his hand towards the other's knee; or if they are very great friends, they embrace each other, breast to breast first one side and then the other If a man meets a holy person (*pir*) he touches the latter's feet by way of salutation. Should acquaintances pass each other, one says "*Salam al aikum*" (peace be on thee), and the other replies "*Wa alaikum ussalam*" (and on thee be peace). They then enquire after each other's health, the usual question being "Is it well?" (*khaire*) and the answer "fairly" (*val*) or "thanks (to God)" (*shukr*). When a visitor comes to the house he is saluted with a welcome *jiaea nún* and answers "blessings be on thee" (*khair hovi*). The use of chairs and stools is becoming more common, but it is usual for a peasant when resting either to sit on his heels (*athruha*) or to squat on the ground cross-legged (*pathalli*), or to sit on the ground with his arms round his knees, or with his *chadar* tied round his waist and knees (*goth*) to support his back.

Some of their gestures are peculiar, although, as in Europe, a nod of the head means "yes" or "come" and a shake of the

CHAPTER I—C.

Population

Manners.

head means "denial." Thus backward nod means "enquiry." A click with a toss of the head means "no"; jerking the fingers inwards means "I do not know," holding the palm inwards and shaking the hand means "enquiry," holding the palm outwards and shaking the hand is a sign of prohibition; holding up the thumb (*thuthh*) means "contemptuous refusal"; wagging the middle finger (*dhiri*) provokes a person to anger. In beckoning a person the hand is held up, palm outwards and the fingers moved downwards and inwards."

Dwellings.

(*s*) The dwellings of the ordinary people throughout the district consist of one or more rooms (*kotha*) with a courtyard in front, often common to several houses, surrounded by a wall. All the walls are of blocks of clay dried in the sun, gradually piled up and then plastered. The roofs are flat and are made of wooden beams with smaller battens across them. Then brushwood is laid across and earth on the top. These flat roofs are useful for storing fodder, drying grain and as sleeping places in the hot weather. There are usually no chimneys or windows but the ordinary openings are only the doorways. In the courtyard will be found a manger (*khurli*) for the cattle, a trough raised about 2 feet from the ground built of clay, and also sheds for the cattle built in the same way as the house but in a less complete fashion. As a rule the houses of peasants are built for them by the village carpenter and potter, who receive their food and tobacco as much as they can smoke in a day while work is going on and a present of a few rupees when the work is finished. Khatris and other non-proprietors pay at a fixed rate. The wealthier residents, whether proprietors in the land or not, build brick houses when they can afford it, and in that case windows or even chimneys will be made. Cooking is usually done in a partly roofed shelter in a corner of the courtyard. Inside the house is very simple furniture: beds of a frame of wood laced with strong cord; a few stools (*pihri*); corn bins made of clay; a small hand mill for grinding corn; possibly a wooden box for storing clothes and valuables. There will be spinning wheels (*charkha*) for the women: an instrument for cleaning cotton (*velni*), a small churn (*madhani*) and kitchen utensils including some cooking pots of iron or earthenware, a sieve (*chhanni*) and a pestle and mortar (*dauri*) or *hamam dasta* in which to pound spices and condiments. The lamp is still mostly the *chiragh* or earthenware saucer, in which a wick floats in vegetable oil, but there is an increasing use of kerosine oil lamps, especially the hurricane lantern.

Usually all the people live in the village because in the more thickly populated parts of the district villages are so close

CHAPTER I—C. Population. Dwellings.

together that no man is far from his fields. But in the larger villages separate houses or hamlets are often built on outlying wells. In any case the houses of the menials are usually together on the outskirts of the village.

It is obvious that the arrangements of village houses are not sanitary. Inner rooms have no ventilation. The cattle sheds and the living rooms adjoin, but then no man objects to the smell of his own cattle. Drainage as a rule is nil, unless the village happens to be on a mound or slope. Refuse is simply carried away by hand and thrown on to the refuse heap just outside the houses. These refuse heaps and the night-soil make the surroundings of the average village dreadfully insanitary, and it is no wonder that disease spreads. It is a pity that the people cannot follow the example of the Jews (Deuteromony 23·13) in covering up night-soil with earth.

Disposal of the dead.

(*t*) The Musalmans bury their dead according to their own religious rites The *mullah* is called in to wash the corpse which is then clothed in the funeral dress, a *chadar*, a *kafni* and a *tahmat*. From the winding sheet the *mullah* tears off enough to make a prayer carpet (*jai-i-namaz*) at the grave. In the rest the body is wrapped, being tied in three places and is then placed on a bed. The service is read by the *mullah* in the graveyard, the body on the bed being placed with its head to the north and its face towards Mecca. The body is carried to the grave by the near relatives. The grave is dug with a recess (*sami*) along the western side in which the body is placed in the position described above. The recess is closed in with bricks or stones leaning over the corpse so that no earth may rest on it At the grave the *mullah* receives a gift and bread and sweetmeats are distributed to the poor ; but on the day of the death the family and relatives do not cook food in their own house. On that day and till the third day food is brought to them by relatives. On the third day the *kul* is read, and visits of condolence are paid.

The Hindu and Sikh burn their dead. The body is cremated on the same day or the following morning, but not during the night as that is unpropitious. Young children, however, are buried or cast into a stream.

Amusements and festivals.

(*u*) The peasant has not a great deal of leisure for amusement or much material for them. There are no large fairs in the

district, though there are certain local shrines at which people congregate, but though that may be an occasion on which friends may meet, there is no merriment.

Amusements and festivals.

The grown up men in a village are seriously minded, and there are no organised games for them after boyhood except trials of strength in weigh-lifting, which attract some of the more energetic young men.

For the boys the usual game is *kaudi kabaddi,* a variety of "prisoners' base" and *chappan chut*, a sort of hide-and-seek. *Saunchi* is played at larger gatherings, such as marriages or fairs. In this, one man tries to strike another on the chest with the open hand without being caught. The young men sometimes practise wrestling—*kushti*—or the swinging of the clubs—*mughdar*. In towns the boys have more variety. Tipcat is often played in the streets, and at school they learn how to play games in teams—cricket, hockey, football and tug-of-war—besides races and jumping; but these games are seldom seen in the villages.

Girls have games with dolls, as in other countries, and games which require less energy such as hopscotch, played with potsherds in squares marked out on the ground.

Place names.

(*v*) Names of places in the district are not remarkable for any peculiarity. Often a village shows the clan name of the founders or present residents, such as Kharian, Chechian, Tur (which are clan names of the Gujars) or commemorate a single man such as Jalalpur, Lala Musa, Pindi Baha-ud-din, Kadirabad. Two villages are called *Bhuk*, and one village is unfortunate enough to be called Shaitanian.

The names of men are not peculiar to the district. With regard to the titles used in common polite address the ordinary title is Chaudhri for a Jat or a Gujar. The Chibs or other Rajputs are called Raja, the the Mughals are called Mirza.

On pages 108 to 111 of Captain Davies' Gazetteer was given a collection of popular proverbs in use in the district. The list is worth repeating and has been somewhat revised.

Popular proverbs.

1. Wasse Divali, jaise phosi waise hali.

If it rains about the Divali, the idler and the ploughmen are equally well off.

2. Phagan kahe Chetra "ki karye bhai main aya hun jhun jhan tun banne lain."

Says Phagan to Cheter "What shall we do, brother, I have swept all clear, now you restore (or reproduce)."

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

Popular proverbs.

3. Phagan mah phagenda, Budhi theri di sar lenda.

When the spring of Phagan comes, there is spring in the women's heart.

4. Hunde sab suchajjian, Waindi sab bhoin.

The man who possesses is considered wise, land with a crop on it is considered good land.

5. Tittar khambi badli, Ran malai kha, O wasse, oh ujjare, kade khata na ja.

When clouds resemble partridge's feathers, when women eat cream, such clouds will bring rain, such women will leave the house; of the truth of these sayings there is no doubt.

6. Wasse Chetar, na mewe ghar, na mewe khetar.

If it rains in Cheter, neither houses nor fields will hold the crop.

Explanation.—Rain in this month gives a bumper crop.

7. Phagan jharian lagan, kangan waggan, te jat khatrian nun thaggan.

If rain begins in Phagan: floods begin to flow, cultivators will deceive the money-lenders.

Explanation.—If it rains in Phagan, and floods come the Jat can deceive the khatri (by making him think the crop will be good).

8. Rah rahn te gah gahn.

When the road is deserted threshing is easy.

Explanation.—When the heat is so great that men cannot travel, the corn splits up easily on the threshing flour.

9. Sau sin te ek sohaga.

A hundred ploughings are equal to one rolling.

10. Sab hallan te heth kallan.

All machines are inferior to ploughs.

11. Niwin zaminen to ucche sakon jad kad nafa.

Low lying land and well-to-do relatives are always an advantage.

12. Maire di karir, hath wich tind, modhe te lir.

(The owner of) dry (maira) land which grows karir bush, carries a bowl in his hand, and rags on his back (*i. e.*, is a beggar).

13. Sawan wasse pal jhalle, Bhadon de din char, Assun dhunde mengla, Bhulli phaire ganwar, Daive banne rab de munh murakh de mar.

In Sawan it rains all the time. In Bhadon it rains four days. In Asun whoever looks for a heron (which is wanderer like a lost woman) makes himself like God and should have his face slapped.

14. Sawan minh na wassia, Bhadon pai kahar, jis ghar bal na khedia Ainwen gai bahar.

If it does not rain in Sawan, in Bhadon distress increases. So in a house in which there is no child, the spring of life is gone.

15. Har tae Sawan lae.

A hot Har makes a good Sawan.

16. Jat te minh bare sainsar, Jaton sande kita badshah khelen shikar jaion mainhon behra kul parja tute har.

Rain and jats are each an alligator (*i. e.*, powerful) when the jat works the ruler hunts. Without rain and jats everyone is in want.

17. Dhagge apne te hali hor, Jiwen khuda karandai tiwen tor.

With one's own oxen, and a hired ploughman do as you please.

Explanation.—The hired man's desire is to complete his task as soon as possible, without pity for his cattle or interest in his labour.

18. Daggar gad te mallar pa, Aishan karda ghar nun ja.

Sow dagar wheat and give manure and go home rejoicing.

Explanation.—Nothing further is necessary to ensure a crop.

19. Mundon wad to nikki gah, gode dah ke minda ja.

Reap the corn close to the ground, grind it fine on the threshing floor, then you will need to bend your back to measure the corn.

Explanation.—If you will follow these directions you will get the best results.

20. Hal khuh wagge nahin, te gadde nun arawe.

He cannot work in the well or plough yet asks for work in the cart.

Explanation.—The animal that cannot do light work yet asks for hard work is foolish.

21. Gail gail bail mare, jau chuge torunga, khod khod chuha mare, mall baithe sapunga.

Over-worked the ox dies, the horse eats the barley, rats die of hard digging, snakes occupy the holes.

Explanation.—Those who labour not, reap the advantage of other's labour.

29. Data kal parakhie, te dhiona Phagan Mah, Tadhe nar parakhie: an dhan palle na.

The test for a liberal man is a famine; the test for a cow is the month of Phagan; the test for a woman is when there is no money in the house.

23. Mohre chugge te chhekar awe, wachha moia dudh de hawe.

The cow which first goes out to graze and which last returns, her calf will die for want of milk.

34. Je tun paen niranianah, Hathon wich nahin dudh dohna, Je tuns karen bari parchol, Bhanda bhanne kur de kol.

If you simply (*i. e.*, without feeding it) tie a cow's leg with a rope, it will give no milk, if you persevere it will break the pail.

Explanation.—When a cow is milked, it should have food in front of it.

CHAPTER I—C.

Population.

25. Kar mazduri kha churi.

Do work and eat dainties.

26. Dhol rat, te kha bat.

Expend blood (work hardly) and eat rice.

27. Kam kharach te bala nashin.

Spends little yet takes a high seat.

28. Mal gain to Rayat Arain.

The best property is a cow : the best tenant is an Arain.

29. Je dena howe shah da, te til wari hale gad.

If you are in debt to the money-lender sow til in well fallowed soil.

Explanation.—Debts are paid in kind, and the produce of Til is greatest.

30. Sat malhar te sataran pani China jhare kanal mani.

With seven manurings and seventeen waterings, China will return a man on a kanal.

31. Sattin siwin gajran, Sau siwin kamad.

Seven ploughings for carrots, one hundred for cane.

32. Dad taposi kangni, Dang-o-dang kapah, Lef di bukal mar ke makki wichon ja.

Sow kangni at a distance of a frog's leap : cotton at a distance of a dang (a stick about four feet long) ; Makki at the distance occupied by a man with *razai* on his shoulders.

33. Bajra jetha putar paletha.

Bajra sown in Jeth, and a first born son are the best.

34. Khada pitta lah-da, Rehnda Ahmad Shah da.

Nothing was left to the people but enough food and drink, the rest was Ahmad Shah's.

CHAPTER II.—ECONOMIC.

Section A.—Agriculture and Irrigation.

General Conditions.

(*a*) GENERAL CONDITIONS.—The district at the time of census was almost entirely an agricultural one, but in the Phalia tahsil there was a large area in which cultivation was precarious and the people were graziers. The additions made in 1911 and 1914 have added to the latter area, but as the Upper Jhelum Canal began to irrigate in 1916 the grazing ground has been broken up and will soon be cultivated. The agriculture of the district has up to now depended on the facilities for irrigation. At the eastern end of the district where crops seldom fail for lack of rain practically all the culturable land is under the plough. It is split up into small holdings and cultivation is moderately careful, though in no part of the district can the cultivation be called good or be compared favourably with that of the Arain of Jullundur or the Kamboh of Amritsar. In the west the cultivation combines a little plough land with an increasing proportion of grazing, and in this part the cultivation in which a man's best efforts may be spoiled through lack of rain is poor. The canal will change this, because the excellent soil of the Bar with plentiful water will give very good return for cultivation. The percentages therefore of cultivated and uncultivated in Table No. 18 need not be quoted as they are being rapidly changed.

Soils.

The land under cultivation was classed at the recent settlement solely with regard to irrigation as in the previous settlement as follows :—

Chahi.—Land regularly irrigated from a well. In case of doubt if a field is shown by the *khasra girdawari* to have been so irrigated in two or more out of the last eight harvests it has been recorded as *chahi.* In the eastern part of the district where the area watered by each well is small, all the fields can be irrigated during the year, but in the west, especially in the Hithar circles of Phalia tahsil, the area is large and the fields are watered by turn.

Sailab.—Land which receives regular flood or is regularly kept moist by a river or stream. (It is necessary to note that in the Bar of Phalia *sailab* is used in the same sense as *barani* elsewhere, and in the eastern part of the district *barani* land in a depression is often called *sailab* by the villagers.)

Barani.—Dependent on rain.

CHAPTER II—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Soils.

The soils which are distinguished by the people according to their quality or fertility are :—

(1) *Maira*—The ordinary soil of the district, a firm but somewhat sandy loam easily worked.

(2) *Walchi*—Which is rather more sandy than *maira*. The name is chiefly used in the Gujrat tahsil.

(3) *Retli*—Is sandy soil.

(4) *Missi*—Is firmer than *maira*, and is the good soil which constitutes the greater part of the Phalia Bar.

(5) *Rohi*—Is stiff clay usually found in depressions. It gives a heavy yield when it has the proper amount of moisture, but it is liable to be waterlogged by too much water and to dry very quickly with too little.

(6) *Kallarathi*—Is land affected by saltpetre though the name is often given also to land which by being in a depression has grown sodden. This latter is better described as *rohi* though of poor quality.

The distribution of these soils may be described as follows :—

The eastern half of the district is mainly *maira*, with *retli* on the banks of the numerous hill-streams and *rohi* in depressions.

The Bar is mostly of *missi* soil, but there is *rohi* in depressions and in the track of drainages. In the old bed of the Bhimbar soil which was sodden for years is now of the kind *rohi kallarathi*.

Assessment would be fairer if *barani* soil, which predominates in the Gujrat and Kharian tahsils, was discriminated, but the old classification was repeated in the records made before the arrival of the Settlement Officer at the recent settlement, so distinction between good and inferior *barani* was left to the Settlement Officer's own observation.

Rainfall.

The amount of the rainfall has already been dealt with (page 12), but from the agricultural point of view its distribution is far more important. The best distribution would be somewhat as follows :—

Heavy rain at the beginning of July succeeded by rain in August or September will enable *kharif* crops to be sown and

CHAPTER II—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Rainfall.

matured, and the *rabi* to be sown. If there is a fair amount of rain in September the *rabi* can last till December or January. But the winter rains are important. If they are long delayed they may be too late to save the crop, and if they come in March, April or May they do harm rather than good because then the crop is often beaten down or grain on the threshing floors is damaged. It may be noted that the rainfall is also a great factor in the watering of *chahi* crops. In the western part of the district especially men usually sow more than can be satisfactorily watered by well water alone. The same will certainly be found in canal-irrigated crops when the tract is fully developed. The following table shows approximately the normal times of sowing and reaping the principal crops of the district :—

Times of sowing, etc.

Statement showing Time of Sowing, Harvesting and Storing of different Crops of Gujrat District.

Harvest.	Crop.	Sowing.		Harvesting.		Storing.	
		From	To	From	To	From	To
Kharif.	Rice ...	1st June ...	15th August ..	25th October...	15th November	1st November.	15th November.
	Cotton ...	1st March ...	30th April ...	1st October ...	31st December	10th	January.
	Maize ...	1st July ...	10th August...	15th October...	10th November	20th October.	15th November.
	Bajra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Mung and *Mash.*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Moth and other pulses.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Sugarcane ...	1st March ...	20th April ...	20th October...	31st December	1st October	20th February.
	Toria ...	1st September	20th September	1st December	Ditto	10th December.	10th January.
Rabi.	Wheat ...	25th October...	15th December	15th April ...	15th May ...	1st May ...	15th June.
	Gram ...	15th September	15th October	20th March ...	10th April ...	15th April	20th May.
	Barley ...	25th October...	15th December	1st April ...	15th April ..	1st May...	15th June.
	Masur ...	15th September	15th October...	20th March ...	10th April ...	15th April	20th May.
	Sarson ...	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
	Tobacco ...	15th March ...	15th April ...	1st June	15th June ...	25th June	10th July.

CHAPTER II—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

System of cultivation.

(*b*) SYSTEM OF CULTIVATION.—The cultivation in the district is not of a high order and the people are not quick to take up new methods or try new things. The methods of cultivation depend largely on the pressure on the soil. The men are well aware of the advantages of letting land lie fallow as a means of restoring its fertility without artificial means. But in the eastern part of the district holdings are so small both of well-irrigated and of dry land that the owners and tenants cannot afford to give up the land for a long period. Each field must give a crop on the average once a year and if it is manured and irrigated it must give more than one crop a year. It is common for fields, especially those dependent on rain, to be cultivated for two harvests in succession and then be left fallow for two harvests. A field which has grown wheat or cotton must be left fallow for at least six months. Where men can afford, they let land lie fallow for as much as two years, but most cannot do this. The Bulandi circle of Gujrat, which is the big *barani* circle of that tahsil, has 98 per cent. of crops harvested on cultivated area and the Maira, the corresponding circle of Kharian, has 95 per cent. The Hithar of Gujrat, which is largely irrigated by wells, has 116 per cent. It is only where the soil is poor and cannot give all this cropping or where the rainfall is small and the ratio of failure is higher that we find the harvested area falling much below the cultivated area. In the worst part of the district the villages transferred from Shahpur (shown in the Phalia Assessment Report as Sub-Tahsil Rukan) there was the additional difficulty that economic conditions had changed. The following statement shows shortly the figures from the assessment reports (*i.e.*, excluding a small area in Phalia) :—

TAHSIL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA HARVESTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF SOWN AREA FAILED IN		
	Kharif.	*Rabi.*	Total.	*Kharif.*	*Rabi.*	Total.
Gujrat	36	66	102	12·5	10·7	11·3
Kharian	38	55	93	11·7	10·0	10·7
Phalia	25	56	81	19·0	7·3	11·3

Where the whole area is shown as being cropped more than once a year, it is not to be implied that there is any intensive cultivation, except on wells worked by Arains or other skilful farmers in the neighbourhood of the towns and large villages.

CHAPTER II—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

On such wells vegetables and spices are grown, but the area is small. Most of the double cropping means that an ordinary crop has been followed by another, probably a fodder crop following cotton, or *taramira* following *bajra*.

System of cultivation.

The agricultural year may be considered to begin in the month of Baisakh, about the middle of April. It is at this time that leases are arranged for the following year. Land has to be prepared for the *kharif* crops as soon as there is moisture enough for the purpose. Rain normally should have come by the beginning of Sawan (middle of July) and the sowing of *kharif* millets and pulses can then be done, though cotton ought to have been put down in April. The millets and pulses are reaped in November and are stacked for the winter months. The picking of cotton goes on till about the end of December and sugarcane remains on the ground till February or March following. The *kharif* crops want ample rain. When they are maturing rain in September is valuable, and it is the September rain which is valuable for the sowing of the *rabi* crops. Wheat and gram are sown in October, though if rain is delayed they can be sown up to Christmas. *Toria* may be sown as a late *kharif* crop and can be cut by Christmas. The *rabi* crop needs rain in January or February. Harvesting of wheat is supposed to begin on the 1st Baisakh, but gram and barley are cut earlier. Often barley is cut green and the soft grains used as a vegetable. Green wheat for fodder is cut as needed; the amount depends on the scarcity of other fodder.

Agricultural implements.

Agricultural implements.—The plough (*hal*) used by the people is a very simple implement made of wood, except the coulter which is made by the village blacksmith. The ploughshare is a piece of strong wood tapering to a point, which is covered and strengthened by the coulter (*phala*). In this two other pieces of wood are fastened, one a small upright handle for guiding the plough, the other a shaft which is attached to the yoke by a leathern thong or a rope. The yoke (*panjali*) is placed on the necks of the bullocks and kept in place by four vertical bars, the inner ones being fixed and the outer moveable. When going to and from work the plough is reversed and hitched on the yoke by the coulter. Ploughing is usually done by two bullocks which can be controlled by one man. A field is ploughed in sections up and down or in narrowing circles, but the turn is always to the left. The light plough penetrates only a few inches into the soil, and does not invert the soil. Efforts have been made, specially by the Settlement Officer and the agricultural

CHAPTER II-A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Agricultural implements.

department to induce people to use ploughs of better pattern. So far these efforts have not met with much success. There are about 300 Meston ploughs in the district, because some have been bought and some presented as prizes for recruiting, etc., but in the majority of cases the ploughs are not used. One reason is that the share (*phala*) supplied is of cast iron and soon breaks. When asked why they do not use better ploughs the usual ready answer is that their bullocks cannot pull them. That reason is soon falsified by experiment, but the men's reluctance is not easy to overcome.

Other implements in common use are *kahi*, a spade which has the blade at an angle with the shaft, and the digger pulls towards him. A *khurpa* is a small hand hoe. For weeding a spud or *rumba* is used. Reaping is done with a *datri* or sickle, which has a curved blade and the inside is toothed like a saw. A pitchfork is called *trengli* or *sangah*, used for gathering the loose straw and grain on the threshing floor, and to toss it when wet with rain. Threshing is done on the hard beaten ground on which the crop is spread out: a sledge or harrow (*phala*) is then dragged over it till the grain is exhausted from the husks or bullocks tied in a row to stake are made to move round and tread out the corn. Winnowing baskets (*chajj*) are made of the thick stalks of *sirkana* grass. They are filled with the broken straw husks and grain and emptied into the air, the action of the wind blowing the chaff to a little distance while the heavier grain falls near.

Sowing.

Sowing is usually done broadcast (*chatta*) and in the western part of the district no other method is seen, but in the eastern part a drill (*nali*) is often used specially for wheat. Generally the peasants are very careless about the quantity of seed, only the more intelligent and well-to-do keep the best of their grain for seed. Ploughing is succeeded on heavier soils by rolling with a flat levelling beam, *sohaga*, which crushes the clods and flattens the surface. Two yokes of oxen pull the beam. The drivers stand on the beam, steadying themselves by holding on to a bullock's tail. The *sohaga* again used after sowing, in order to cover the seed, especially on well lands. Further on well lands it is necessary to make small compartments (*kiaris*) for irrigation. These are done by means of a large wooden rake (*jandra*) worked by two men, one of whom presses it into the soil and pushes the earth up while the other assists him by pulling at a rope attached to the rake.

CHAPTER II—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Sowing.

Manure is applied to *chahi* land so far as available. But there is not enough manure for the adequate fertilisation of the soil. A great deal of it is used as fuel according to the common custom of the province, and there is not enough wood in the district to enable the villagers to put all the manure on the land. Owing to the difficulty of carriage most manure is applied to land near the village site, or near the outlying wells where cattle are stalled. So often outlying fields get practically no manure. The rain lands get little, partly for the reasons given and partly because it is said to burn up the soil.

(*c*) The principal tribes engaged in agriculture have been described already. Table No. 17 in Volume B shows 136,300 persons as actual workers on "pasture and agriculture," and 298,451 dependents. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of agricultural labourers, as there are so many men who ordinarily are engaged in other occupations, especially "industries concerned with refuse matter," who lend a hand at harvest time. Ordinarily as each owner has so small an area, the supply of labour is enough, though of recent years plague has interfered greatly with the supply of extra labour.

Crops by percentage.

(*d*) The comparative importance of the various staples is best shown in the form of percentages on the total matured area of both harvests. The figures in the following table are calculated on the average results of representative harvests as sanctioned in the three assessment reports :—

Harvest.	Crop.	Tahsil. Gujrat.	Kharian.	Phalia.
Kharif	Rice	2	...	1
	Maize	4	1	2
	Jawar	4	7	4
	Bajra	12	18	13
	Sugarcane	1	...	...
	Cotton	2	2	3
	Others	7	8	4
	Fodder	3	4	4
	Total *Kharif* ...	35	40	31
Rabi	Wheat	39	32	44
	Gram	1	10	4
	Wheat-gram	7	6	7
	Oilseeds	3	4	2
	Vegetables	1	...	1
	Tobacco	1	...	...
	Others	8	5	4
	Fodder	5	3	7
	Total *Rabi* ...	65	60	69

CHAPTER II—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Crops by percentage.

These figures represent the state of affairs prior to the recent settlement, and are therefore not likely to be maintained when a large part of the district is irrigated by the canal. It may be anticipated that cotton and perhaps sugarcane will be more widely cultivated, otherwise the percentages of valuable crops are not likely to rise much. In a canal-irrigated tract a large area is needed for fodder crops.

Wheat.

Wheat is by far the most important crop in every respect.

The area under it is almost 40 per cent. of the total harvested area, and if a share of the mixed wheat-gram be included it is above that figure. On irrigated land it is grown unmixed, but on *barani* land it often is mixed with gram and very often it is mixed with several crops. It is common in the uplands of Gujrat and Kharian to see five crops in one field—wheat, gram, linseed, *sarson* and *kasumba* A line round the edge of the field is often sown with barley or linseed. The former because it is cut first and leaves a track round the wheat. The latter because it keeps cattle away. Four kinds of wheat are commonly grown—*dagar*, *surkh*, *ghoni* and *angothi*. *Dagar* has a long black beard, a long ear and a long straw. The grain is a large one and the amount of straw produced to the acre is greater than of the other kinds. The wheat most generally grown is "red" *surkh*. The grain is hard and it is most liked because it is a hardy kind. Another favourite kind is the beardless *ghoni*. The fourth kind, *angothi*, has a small round grain. The new wheats recommended by the Agricultural Department are slowly being tried. Wheat can grow on all kinds of soil, and a good deal of it is seen on the outlying fields which get the least manure and the least ploughing. It is a hardy plant and thrives if it gets three adequate waterings, that is at sowing time, about the end of December, and about the middle of February. The plant seems to get much of its necessary moisture from dew. The cultivation in this district is not very careful ; the land is ploughed as often as possible before sowing, but the sowings depend much on favourable rain and as noted much wheat is on the lowest quality of soils Its area is large and often more than the cultivators can manage to look after, so weeds specially *boghat*, a kind of wild onion, are common in *barani* soil. The irrigated crops are always better cared for.

The peasants are careless about the quality of seed. They often do not trouble to keep the best of their crop for seed but often dispose of it all, and then sow any old stuff which the local dealer has in stock.

CHAPTER II—A. Agriculture and Irrigation. Wheat.

The outturn of wheat has been estimated to average about ten maunds (800 lbs.) per acre on land irrigated by wells ranging from 12 maunds (960 lbs) in the Hithar Circle of Gujrat Tahsil to as little as 4½ maunds (340 lbs) in the circle formerly known as Chenab Rukan, but now the Hithar west of Phalia. On land dependent on rain the average is about 6 maunds (480 lbs) ranging from 8 maunds (640 lbs) in the Hithar of Gujrat Tahsil down to four maunds (320 lbs.) in the Hithar west of Phalia. These figures relate to the time previous to the opening of the canal. No estimate can be made yet of the outturn to be expected on canal-irrigated land, though it may be said that it will be fairly high, because the greater part of the soil irrigated by the Upper Jhelum Canal is of good quality.

Barley.

Two kinds of barley are grown, *mamuli* (ordinary) and *paighambri*. It grows well on sandy sailab lands, and is often mixed with *massar*. It is also grown as a second crop after rice and is in many cases put down on land which, owing to want of rain or insufficient preparation of the land at sowing time, was not considered good enough for wheat. In cases where a whole field is not sown it is often sown as a border round a field of wheat. The reason is that the barley ripens first and being cut leaves more space for the owner to cut his wheat. Its outturn per acre is about the same as of wheat.

Gram.

Gram is cultivated in all parts of the district, though not on the best lands. It is generally to be found on the light sandy soils of the upper portion of the district, or in the heavy clay lands at the foot of the Pabbi. The outturn of an acre of this crop varies enormously; floods and frosts damage it and fields of it are liable to get blighted and to wither up without apparent cause, but if the plant gets well rooted it is able to stand considerable drought. The custom of growing gram with wheat is becoming more common. A crop is more certain as the cultivator gets whichever the season suits best. Moreover gram as a leguminous crop benefits the soil. In the Gujrat Tahsil the mixed crop is now 7 per cent. of the average matured area of the year and in Kharian it is 10 per cent. At last settlement none was shown, but a part of each crop was entered as gram. However the custom is in any case growing, for in Kharian at last settlement there was 3 per cent. gram, now there is 6 per cent. gram and at least half of the mixed crop (10 per cent.) may be put down to gram also. An average outturn is 7 maunds (560 lbs) per acre.

Massar.

Massar is usually grown in *sailab* land in the riverain, but may be seen in light soils in other parts of the district too.

CHAPTER. II—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

It is often grown with barley in the same way as gram with wheat.

Bajra.

Bajra is grown throughout the district, but least on lands liable to flood, or having clay soil. The finest *bajra* is generally to be seen on the terraced fields at the foot of the Pabbi, but in a year of good rains the *bajra* of the Bar cannot be surpassed, either in size or luxuriance. It is also grown in small patches near villages in Gujrat Tahsil on land highly manured and irrigated. There the plants attain great size, but the grain is not so good as that grown on rain lands. The crop needs a fairly good soil and is usually grown on the fields near the village which can be well tended. It is an important *kharif* crop and occupies 4 per cent. of the matured area in the Gujrat Tahsil, but 18 per cent. in Kharian.

Jawar.

Jawar prefers a rather stiffer soil to *bajra*. It is grown throughout the district, but except in the central portion of the Doab is more generally grown for fodder. When grown for grain the seed is selected and sown thin; when grown for fodder or *chari* it is sown thick and cut before the grain matures. In parts of Gujrat Tahsil the young *jawar* plant is often eaten by the people in the same way as sugarcane. It is of chief importance in Gojar Circle of Kharian. But as this circle is now irrigated by the canal it may be anticipated that the crop will be little grown in future.

Maize.

Maize is cultivated on the better description of soil. It requires manured land and a heavy rainfall, but flooding is liable to kill the plants. The advantage of this crop is that it occupies the ground for a very short time and usually gives a good return. It is cut early and this enables the land to be prepared for a *rabi* crop. There are two kinds of maize, one of a reddish colour, which is grown in the river villages of Kharian, the other of a white colour grown in the rest of the district.

Cotton.

The area of cotton cultivation depends to a great extent on the rain which falls in April and May. If during these months there is one good fall, cotton is sown to a large extent on the Bar and Maira lands of Phalia and Kharian. But the crop is precarious as the plants have to survive through the hot weather until the rains come. If they successfully live through this period, the outturn on these *barani* lands is generally very good. It is doubtful whether the agricultural returns show the full extent of cotton sowings, as, if the first sowings fail, the land can always be utilized for *bajra* or *jawar* in the same harvest. In

CHAPTER II—A. Agriculture and Irrigation. Cotton.

the southern part of Phalia and in Gujrat tahsils cotton is generally grown on well lands, where there is less uncertainty. The best cotton is probably grown on the well lands of Bet Jhelum Circle of Phalia. There are two descriptions, which are not distinguished by separate names: that most commonly grown has a yellow flower, the other has a purple flower and its pods are rather larger. It seems probable that there is no real difference between the two, and that the purple flower variety is only the result of better cultivation. Most of the cotton grown is used locally for manufacture of cloth, and seeds are given, mixed with other food, to cattle. However canal irrigation will bring about not only a change in the area of cotton sown, but probably improvements in the method of cultivation and the kind of seed. The cotton will then be affected by outside markets. At present outside markets scarcely come into consideration.

Rice.

Rice is grown on the stiff clay lands of Gujrat and Phalia; it is only grown extensively in places where its cultivation is assisted by flood water. But even in places which flood water does not reach a small plot is usually found attached to almost every well if the soil be suitable.

Three kinds are grown—Red *munji*, white *munji* and *dhan*. The red *munji* is the best. It is considered most delicate and is chiefly grown in the western part of tahsil Gujrat; white *munji* is most generally grown but it is considered rather inferior to the red.

Dhan is grown on the *sailab* lands of the Jhelum, but is considered inferior as it has a bad red colour. The rice crop is throughout the district very uncertain. Large failures constantly occur owing to a long break in the rains, or to floods being too long deferred, and it is liable to much damage from windy weather when the grain is ripe and ready to cut. The crop is not important, as the Settlement figures show that of the matured area it occupies only 2 per cent. in Gujrat tahsil, 3 per cent. in Kharian and 1 per cent. in Phalia. It is possible that canal irrigation in the Hithar Circles will induce the villagers to grow more rice. Some of the land is suited to it and on other land *kharif* irrigation does not continue long enough for cotton or sugarcane.

Sugarcane.

Captain Davies wrote:—"Sugarcane for eating (*ponah*) is of two kinds—the Saharanpuri and Jullundhari. The Saharanpuri is the larger, but is not so delicate and so is little grown. The Jullundhari was first introduced from Sialkot soon after annexation, it is eaten in the raw state, and is not manufactured, and is grown only in the neighbourhood of towns. There are three

CHAPTER II—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Sugarcane.

varieties of the ordinary cane grown in the district : (1) *dhoulu*, which is the best, is most commonly grown, and *gur* of good quality is made from it. The best kind is grown in the Bet tracts of the Gujrat and Phalia tahsils ; that grown in *doshahi* land is sweeter than that grown on *chhumb* land. (2) *Treru* is grown on *sailab* land. It is harder and less sweet than *dhoulu*. (3) *Chinkhi* is small and thin, and does not yield good *gur*. Much of the cane grown in the district, especially in the western part of Phalia tahsil, is very poor, and is most often used as fodder for cattle. Sufficient *gur* is not produced for the requirements of the district, and a considerable amount is annually imported. The cultivation of cane is not popular ; the crop requires too much water and attention and occupies the land too long. The fibre of sugarcane, which remains after the juice is expressed, is known as *pachhi* and is used for making ropes (*mahl*) for the Persian-wheel and for small mats (*khire*)." The description still holds good. The area of sugarcane even in the Gujrat tahsil is less than 1 per cent. No doubt its cultivation will increase in the Bar with canal water because the soil there is excellent.

Oilseeds.

Linseed is largely grown on the river lands of tahsil Kharian ; in other parts it is grown generally as a border to wheat fields, and seldom in a field by itself. *Taramira* is grown on inferior ground and is usually the first crop sown after the ground has been rendered fit for cultivation. It is entirely a *barani* crop and on the hills to the north of the Pabbi it grows particularly well and its grain is larger than in other parts. Green *taramira* is used as fodder for camels and goats ; oil is made from its seed, and the oilcake is used as food for cattle.

The *sarson* or mustard grown is of two kinds, black and *tarpakhi* The black *sarson* is a *rabi* crop and is grown all over the district to some extent, chiefly on light *barani* lands. It is not, however, grown mixed with wheat to the same extent as in districts east of Lahore. The leaves of both kinds are used as fodder for cattle, and when green are eaten by the villagers as salad. Oil is made from the seed and the refuse is given to cattle. The *tarpakhi* species is a *kharif* crop, and is usually grown on well lands, entirely for fodder It is seldom used for extracting oil as the oil is inferior.

Miscellaneous grains.

Massar is generally grown on new *sailab* land, or mixed with barley. *Mash* is grown mostly in the western and northern parts of the Gujrat tahsil, in the other tahsils it is grown to a very small extent. It is imported from Manawar in Jammu territory.

CHAPTER II.—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Miscellaneous grains.

Kangni and *swank* are cultivated with crops of maize on well-irrigated lands and come to maturity before the maize crop. The grains are used by Hindus as (*phalohar*) food on occasions of fasting (*bara'*). *China* is grown in both *kharif* and *rabi* harvests; the crop comes to maturity in two months and a half from the time of sowing. *Mandal* or *chalodara* is cultivated to a small extent on land irrigated from wells and is chiefly eaten by the poorer classes *Til* is grown in all tahsils. In Phalia Bar whole fields are sown with it, but in the other tahsils it is more often found as a border to a field, like linseed, or mixed with other crops. The white variety is used for making comfits. *Kasumba* or safflower is grown in wheat fields. The flower is used for making a dye, and the leaves are given as fodder to cattle.

Tobacco.

Tobacco is grown in most villages where there is *chahi* cultivation, but only in small patches on the wells and is intended for local consumption. Only a few villages, such as Dharowal in the Gujrat tahsil, sell tobacco to others.

The average yield of each crop has not been shown above. The Settlement Officer's estimates will be found in detail in the assessment reports, and are too long to quote here as they vary for each kind of soil in each assessment circle. The estimates are of the average yield which therefore takes account of the few good fields near the village site, and the many inferior ones further away. They also take account of the variations of season.

(*e*) CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE.—In the last twenty years there have been few changes in the system of agriculture of the district. An important point is the increase in the proportion of the *rabi* crop, almost entirely due to the extension of gram either alone or mixed with wheat. It is certainly a valuable discovery for the people that much light sandy soil can grow gram when it will not grow anything else. Wheat was always a popular crop, and its importance has been maintained by the demand for it for export. Canal irrigation will no doubt lead to an extension of cotton and sugarcane. It has already been noted that the methods of cultivation have scarcely changed though a small beginning has been made in the use of improved implements.

Cultivated area.

In the Gujrat and Kharian tahsils practically all the culturable area has already been brought under the plough, the percentage to total area being 74·2 in Gujrat and 68·5 in Kharian. The amount of culturable land reserved for grazing is very little. In Phalia Tahsil conditions are different. There are large areas

CHAPTER II—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Cultivated area.

in the Bar of excellent land which have in the past been solely used for grazing and considerable areas in the Hithar of inferior soil which could still give a crop with adequate rain or irrigation. Both these areas will now be cultivated with the water of the Upper Jhelum Canal.

Improvements.

The people of the district are not quick to learn new methods but in recent years something has been done. An agricultural association was started in 1912 and for three years made a little progress, but since July 1915 there have been no meetings. The objects are to extend new methods of cultivation, new implements, and the selection of seed. Its greatest success has been in the second, for it had sold 228 Meston ploughs, 6 Raja ploughs and one fodder-cutting machine. The district officers have also had some influence and some Meston ploughs have been given as rewards for recruiting, instead of the conventional *lungi* or watch, etc., so that there are about 300 Meston ploughs now in the district (April 1918), also 44 new agricultural implements are on loan with the members. In 1916 a small Demonstration Farm was opened by the District Board on a piece of but moderate soil to the north of Gujrat, and there seems reason to expect it will do good.

Loans.

(*f*) The working of the Land Improvements and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts is shown in the following statements for a period of ten years.

Statement showing the advances and collections of principal and interest for the last ten years, under the Land Improvements Act.

Year.	Balance outstanding at beginning of the year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Recoveries.		Balance at close of year.
			Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907-08	30,119	7,090	7,006	2,125	30,203
1908-09 ...	30,203	1,950	8,104	1,527	24,049
1909-10 ...	24,049	1,590	7,288	1,425	18,351
1910-11 ...	18,351	1,400	4,463	1,3[illegible]2	15,288
1911-12 ...	15,288	4,170	3,292	1,077	16,166
1912-13	16,166	11,750	2,661	957	25,255
1913-14 ...	25,255	7,950	2,764	952	30,441
1914-15 ...	30,441	2,625	2,224	2,031	30,842
1915-16 ...	30,[illegible]42	2,350	3,199	1,931	29,993
1916-17 ..	29,993	1,800	4,079	2,298	27,714

Loans.

Statement showing the Advances and Collections of Principal and Interest for the last ten years under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

YEAR.	Balance outstanding at beginning of the year.	Amount advanced during the year.	RECOVERIES.		Balance at close of year
			Principal.	Interests.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907-08 ...	736	20,098	4,947	39	5,887
1908-09 ...	15,887	4,426	6,013	247	14,300
1909-10 ...	14,300	1,480	8,512	850	7,268
1910-11 ...	7,268	1,270	5,104	431	3,434
1911-12 ...	3,434	45,043	29,144	1,383	19,333
1912-13 ...	19,333	37,145	17,982	762	38,496
1913-14 ...	38,496	4,480	34,175	2,248	8,801
1914-15 ...	8,801	1,830	4,130	370	6,501
1915-16 ...	6,501	23,242	3,199	223	26,544
1916-17 ...	26,544	3,240	24,518	1,325	5,266

The amount of money borrowed from Government is not large; perhaps the men feel that the formalities are cumbersome even though every effort is made to ensure prompt disposal of applications. Perhaps less use still will be made of these Acts as the operations of Co-operative Societies extend.

Co-operative Societies.

In these societies a new influence is spreading which has already done much good, and is likely to do much more. The first society was started in Ajnala in 1907 by the efforts of Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fazal Ali, M.B.E. There were 174 banks working at the end of July 1917, and the following statement shows the progress made in co-operation in the district up to 1918-19. The account has been written by Mr. C. F. Strickland, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The societies are all village

CHAPTER II—A. Agriculture and Irrigation. Co-operative Societies.

societies, and there is also a central bank at the head-quarters of the district.

"Co-operation in Gujrat District in 1918-19.

	1917-18	1918-19
I.—Number of Societies—		
Credit	174	204
Supply, etc.	...	23
New	25	53
Cancelled	5	...
II.—Number of members ...	6,008	6,802
III.—Classification—		
Very good	22	22
Good	95	156
Weak	51	21
Bad	6	5
	Rs.	Rs.
IV.—Working Capital of Primary Societies.	4,32,436	4,99,233
V.—Repayments in Primary Societies—		
Principal	1,25,349	1,64,418
Interest	45,259	54,712
VI.—Percentage of repayments to amount on loan.	?	46%
Punjab average ...	28	34
VII.—Arrears of shares ...	2,008	2,868
" of interest ...	10,759	8,230
VIII.—Deposits in primaries ...	12,982	20,671
" " Central Banks ...	1,13,977	1,48,512
IX.—Arbitration proceedings ...	201	152
Amount claimed ...	18,656	11,203

CHAPTER II - A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Co-operative Societies.

	Rs.	Rs.
X.—Borrowed from Central Banks ...	1,41,653	1,74,763
XI.—Repaid to Central Banks ...	28,131	23,959

XII.—The number of new Societies opened is responsible for the disproportion between the amounts borrowed from and repaid to Central Co-operative Bank. The failure of the *kharij* caused a fall in actual repayments.

The quality of the work done by Societies has considerably improved; Societies of classes A and B are now being required to manage their own affairs with a minimum of assistance from the staff. A group of Societies around Chilianwala have been given special loans to clear their members entirely from old Sahukar debt: this practice will be continued in Societies of established worth.

There is room for further development in all parts of the district, and particularly in the Phalia Tahsil. Government has been asked to sanction an increased staff. Operations of Co-operative Supply have been extended: Supply Unions have been formed to group together the village Credit Societies for this purpose, and Supply Societies of individuals have arisen in the principal towns: their success has been moderate only; the business done being only Rs. 17,000, but a special Sub-Inspector has now been detailed to assist them.

The Gujrat Central Co-operative Bank has been well managed as a whole, though his attitude towards the errors and the limited intelligence of villagers has sometimes been unsympathetic. More can be effected by gentle explanation than by chiding. It is proposed to elect an unofficial President for the Bank, and to assign circles of inspection to its managing members throughout the district.

The Co-operative spirit of the Gujrat District is in general the best in the North-West Punjab. Debt though considerable is not overwhelming: faction though recurrent is not invincible; and extravagance though frequent yields to argument and example. New proposals are carefully considered by those who have experienced the benefits of co-operation, and a district Co-operative Conference, held in March 1919, set a valuable example which was followed throughout the Punjab. Schemes to form a District Union for Supply work, a commission shop for sale of agricultural produce, a godown for storage of pure seed, and Societies for mutual arbitration, are under discussion."

CHAPTER II—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Co-operative Societies.

The usual procedure of the Central Bank is to pay 6 per cent. on deposits, and charge 8 per cent. to borrowers. So the bank pays a dividend of 10 per cent. on shares. For the Agricultural Societies the most usual rate of interest on borrowings is 8 per cent. and on lendings 12½ per cent. The banks are inspected by one Inspector, who has charge of the Gujrat and Jhelum Districts and for Gujrat there are also 5 Sub-Inspectors (4 paid and one honorary).

Indebtedness.

The extent of unsecured debt due from agriculturists cannot be ascertained, but it undoubtedly amounts to a considerable total. The figures for civil suits for money in Table No. 35 give some little indication, but there is a great deal of debt which never gets into court. In most cases debt is due to extravagance or thriftlessness, expenditure on weddings or litigation.

The rate of interest often shows that when an agriculturist goes to borrow money he is not a good enough business man to arrange reasonable terms.

On a book debt which could be secured by a mortgage on land a common rate of interest is two annas in the rupee for six months. Interest which is not then paid is added to the principal. The interest therefore comes ordinarily to four annas in the rupee or 25 per cent. If the borrower is trustworthy and not likely to defer payment, the interest may be reduced to one anna in the rupee. If the transaction consists of a mortgage pure and simple the interest will be a "*pand*" (*i.e.*, about 100 seers) of grain per *bigha*. Ordinarily perhaps two *bighas* of *barani* land will be mortgaged for Rs. 100, but it, of course, depends on the quality of that land. If ornaments are pledged the interest will be a pice per rupee per month. When grain is advanced to cultivators at sowing time, half as much again is taken at harvest time, and if that is not paid, then compound interest at the same rate at the next harvest.

It is clear that Co-operative Societies can do a great deal to benefit the cultivator by charging low rates and as a well-managed society will not lend money for mere extravagance, it may be hoped that in future such extravagance will be lessened.

Sales and

The statistics compiled during the recent settlement show

CHAPTER II—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Sales and mortgages of land.

years since the previous settlement the percentage of land sold and of land then mortgaged with possession was—

	SALES SINCE SETTLEMENT		Total.	MORTGAGED WITH POSSESSION NOW EXISTING		
	To agriculturists.	To others		To agriculturists.	To others	Total.
Percentage of cultivated area.	4·9	2·7	7·6	5·9	7·6	13·5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Price per acre ...	112	88	102	97	61	77

and the following comment is quoted from the report :

" The small proportion of land transferred by sale is evidence that the general condition of the district is prosperous. The price given in the statement being an average for a long period understates the present selling value of land. In the last period of 5 years taken for each tahsil (varying only between 1907-08 to 1911-12 in Gujrat and 1909-10 to 1913-14 in Phalia) the average price for each cultivated acre sold was Rs. 183 in Gujrat, Rs. 207 in Kharian and Rs 79 in Phalia. During the period of settlement the value of cultivated land has risen by 131 per cent. in Gujrat, 125 per cent. in Kharian and 152 per cent. in Phalia, and it is worthy of note that even in Phalia where the value of land was so little before it is now increasing. Part of the increase is due to the prospect of canal irrigation. In all three tahsils the proportion of land mortgaged is fairly low. In Gujrat it is 12 per cent. of the total area compared with 17 per cent. at the settlement. In Kharian it is 10 compared with 8 at last settlement and in Phalia 8 compared with 6. The years of serious famine 1896-97 and 1900-01, with years of scarcity like 1907-08, have resulted in large areas being mortgaged, but in the last 10 years the redemptions have exceeded fresh mortgages in all *tahsils*. There is still considerable recuperative power therefore. The recent rise in prices has enabled many men to redeem their land and there are many instances in the village records where men have got only half the previous area recorded as the pledge for the original sum. It is a good point about the low mortgage price in Phalia that with returning prosperity and the

CHAPTER II—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Sales and Mortgages of land.

Agricultural Stock.

prospect of further irrigation the mortgages will be more easily redeemed."

The detailed figures brought up to date will be found in Table 21 of Volume B.

(*g*) AGRICULTURAL STOCK.—Table 22 gives figures for the agricultural stock of the district at various periods, but the enumeration of 1914 has been made since the volume was printed, and is now added. Comparison can be made with the figures of last settlement or with the year 1893-94 which is nearly the same and has the advantage of giving a distinction between male and female in kine and buffaloes which was not made before. The detailed figures are shown in Statement VII of the assessment report but the following statement may be reproduced here.—

Agricultural stock.

Kind of stock.	1893-94.	CENSUS OF 1914.			
	District.	District.	Gujrat.	Kharian.	Phalia.
Bulls and bullocks.	126,502	107,238	54,52[illegible]	53,576	47,336
Cows ...	99,626	100,473	24,390	24 597	51,486
Male buffaloes	32,061	30,465	6,436	1,979	22,050
Female „	53,186	107,916	33,843	31,551	42,522
Young stock—calves or buffalo calves.	107,797	138,147	43,411	39,293	55,443
Sheep ...	39,468	51,777	11,114	14,777	25,886
Goats ...	46,151	68,031	20,124	27,064	20,843
Horses and ponies.	8,825	17,783	4,530	5,001	8,252
Mules ...	20,568	3,688	546	240	2,902
Donkeys ...	...	32,855	9,270	11,747	11 838
Camels ...	1,972	5,031	417	1,862	2,752
Ploughs ...	82,089	89,337	31,539	28,838	28,960
Carts ...	719	602	74	150	378
Boats ...	79	140	43	32	65

CHAPTER II—A. Agriculture and Irrigation. Agricultural stock.

The latest figures include the area added to the district in 1911. The district has up to now been in two parts: in the east where nearly all the land is cultivated there has been too little grazing to admit of cattle breeding on a large scale, but in the west where there were large grazing areas the people have devoted themselves largely to breeding. The greatest increase is seen to be in cow-buffaloes and the increased number of young stock will also be largely due to buffaloes. Male buffaloes are cheaper though less effective than bullocks. But she buffaloes are preferred to cows because they give more milk remain longer in milk, breed for a longer period and thrive better at the stall. There is a large increase too in sheep, goats and donkeys; and horses and ponies have practically doubled in numbers. Camels are more numerous, but since 1914 the demands for military purposes and the ravages of disease have made a great reduction. In Captain Davies' Gazetteer of 1893 it was noted that the ordinary Punjab breed of cattle had been improved by the introduction since 1854 of bulls from Hissar and the Hissar type has now established itself in the district. There are now 23 Hissar bulls in the district though complaint is made that they are not well cared for. Even though the bulls are for his own advantage the cultivator does not give real care to an animal not his own, yet he seems reluctant to pay the price for owning a good bull. Still the effect of Government bulls is becoming noticeable and the real hindrance to further progress has been the recurrence of years of drought when cattle have been starved. The price of a cow may now be put at Rs. 70 upwards. The breed of buffaloes does not seem to be well defined, but generally they are of moderate size and fairly well shaped. The price of a cow-buffalo may now be put at Rs. 130 upwards.

It has been noted that buffaloes give more milk than cows and remain longer in milk, but the average cow or buffalo does not get a generous diet and the average yield of milk will be 2 seers for a cow and 4 seers for a buffalo, though a good cow will give as much as 8 seers a day and a good buffalo as much as 12 seers a day.

Captain Davies noted in 1893 that "the people of the district are very fond of horses, and in Kharian most men of any substance keep mares for breeding. The breed is of average excellence and is yearly improving owing to the foreign blood introduced into the country." The Government system of horse-breeding operations was introduced in 1873. But as in the rest of the Punjab it is in recent years that a greater importance has been given to horse-breeding. There has been a great demand for

CHAPTER II-A. Agriculture and Irrigation.

Agricultural stock.

horses for the army, and for mares for horse-breeding colonists, while fairs and the prizes to be had there have attracted the attention of the villager. The Gujrat District has had a good name for horse-breeding but the results have been affected much by the character of the seasons. A dry year in which young stock and mares were starved has had a bad effect. But when conditions have been normal, the results are satisfactory. Figures showing progress will be found in Table 23. A horse and cattle show is held yearly at Gujrat and is attended by the officers of the Army Remount Department and Civil Veterinary Department; the reports usually show both the cattle and horses to be of satisfactory quality.

The large number of sheep are kept by village menials, for the sake of their wool, and the goats for their milk and for slaughter. Mules and donkeys are largely used as pack animals. The donkeys are kept by Kumhars, many of whom devote themselves to carrier's work. Camels are largely used also for carrying work. At the western end of the district bordering on Shahpur they are the only suitable animal for long journeys in carrying any considerable load, and at the eastern end the considerable traffic to and from Jammu is all on camels. Short distance carriage is on bullocks, ponies and donkeys. There are very few carts in the district. Bullock carts are mostly of the usual Punjabi pattern, but round Kadirabad is a different pattern with two parallel shafts with curved ends.

Irrigation by wells.

(*h*) IRRIGATION—A very large part of the district has in the past been incapable of irrigation, so long as irrigation depended on wells or on embankments in hill torrents. The western half of the district is now irrigated by the Upper Jhelum Canal which is mentioned below, but previous to 1916 artificial irrigation has been confined to wells in a strip along the Chenab and Jhelum rivers; the strip varies in width from a few hundred yards to eight miles; and varies largely in fertility from the Jattar and Hithar Circles of Gujrat which have in the course of years been much improved by the silt washed down from the central upland to the poor lands of the Hithar Circles of Phalia. The latter have received less benefit from the silt of the upland because the lines of drainage are less suitable and there has been less rain to wash silt down.

The central uplands would get much benefit from wells, but the water level is so low that the construction of wells is impracticable. It is only in the low-lying lands or along the course of hill streams that they can be made. The development of the district may be seen from the increase in number of wells from

CHAPTER II A. — Agriculture and Irrigation. — Irrigation by wells.

6,223 at the Settlement of 1857 to 10,263 recorded at the Settlement of 1912–16 Of the total cultivated area of the district 22 per cent. was in 1916 irrigated by wells. The average area irrigated by one well is 13 acres in Gujrat tahsil, 8 in Kharian and 24 in Phalia. The cost of a well varies of course with its depth, but at the time of settlement may be roughly put at Rs. 15 per foot, but as the wood work costs about the same in any case the minimum would be Rs. 250.

In some cases the well is shallow and unlined, and the water is raised by a balanced pole. This well is called a *dhenkali*. But usually the well is of the ordinary kind known as a Persian-wheel, which is a string of earthen pots on a rope ladder hung over a broad vertical wheel, which is turned by a horizontal wheel worked by two bullocks.

Where the level of the water is near enough to the surface to make irrigation easy, well irrigation is profitable. It is true that maintenance costs a good deal, but much of the cost of a well is recovered in the 20 years' lease by which Government refrains from taking the *chahi* assessment. Moreover on the small area concerned the cultivator is able to give water at his discretion and has not to wait as in a canal area for a rotational turn which may not suit him.

Irrigation from *bunds* or embankments in the beds of hill streams is very little practised. It is sometimes successful on a small scale, but one or two attempts to head up the larger streams in the Gujrat tahsil failed, and it was found that sand spread further over good land.

Irrigation by canal.

The district is now gradually being irrigated by the Upper Jhelum Canal. This is one of the canals of the Triple Project, originated in 1904 by Sir John Benton. This project provides for three canals—the Upper Jhelum irrigates part of the Gujrat District and pours into the river Chenab enough water to make up for what is taken out by the Upper Chenab Canal which irrigates parts of Sialkot and Gujranwala and then goes on to cross the Ravi and with the aid of some Ravi water becomes the Lower Bari Doab Canal, irrigating parts of Montgomery and Multan. Work on the project was begun in 1904 and on the Upper Jhelum section in 1906. Irrigation began in May 1916 but will not attain its maximum for several years yet. Irrigation in the Bar is perennial but below the old high banks towards the Chenab and Jhelum rivers is only for the *kharif* harvest on a small percentage (20 to 30 per cent.)

CHAPTER II—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Irrigation by canal.

of the area. There are at present (1920) two irrigation divisions each in charge of an Executive Engineer. The Phalia Division (headquarters at Rasul) includes all the irrigation of the Gujrat Branch taking out of the main line at Khokra, 3 miles from Rasul. The Gujrat Division includes all the other distributaries which take off from the main line direct and there is also an Executive Engineer at Jhelum. The present schedule of occupier's rates is as follows :—

Schedule of Occupiers' Rates.

Class.	Crop.	Rate per acre — Flow.	Rate per acre — Lift.	Per
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	
I	Cane and water nuts	9 0 0	4 8 0	Crop.
II	Rice	7 8 0	3 12 0	Do.
III	Orchards, gardens, tobacco, poppy, indigo, drugs, vegetables, melons and wheat.	5 0 0	2 8 0	Orchards and gardens per half year, rest per crop.
IV	Cotton fibres, dyes (other than indigo), oil-seeds and all *rabi* crops except wheat, gram, *masur*, *senji* *maina* and turnips.	4 0 0	2 0 0	Crop.
V	All *kharif* crops not otherwise specified.	3 0 0	1 8 0	Do.
VI	(*a*) Gram, *masur*, *senji*, turnips and maina. (*b*) Crops grown on the *wadh* of a previous crop.	2 4 0	1 2 0	(*a*) Crop. (*b*) Acre.

Schedule of occupiers' rates—concluded.

CHAPTER II—A. Agriculture and Irrigation.

Irrigation by canal.

Class.	Crop.	RATE PER ACRE. Flow.	Lift.	Per.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	(c) Single waterings before ploughing for *rabi* followed by a *rabi* crop, applicable only to the following channels :— Main Line, Upper Jhelum Canal— 11-R or Machiana Kharif Distributary. 12 R or Samman Pindi Distributary 13-R or Saroki Distributary 14-R or Phalia Ditto Gujrat Branch 2-L or Phalia Doshakha. Upper Jhelum Canal—2 L or Phalia Doshakha The channels will be opened only between the 1st April and 15th October, both dates inclusive.	2 4 0	1 2 0	(c) Acre.
VII	Grass, village and District Board plantations :—			
	For any number of waterings in the *kharif* Season.	1 4 0	0 10 0	Half year.
	For one watering in *rabi* seasn	1 4 0	0 10 0	Do.
	For two or more waterings in *rabi* season.	2 8 0	1 4 0	Do.
VIII	(a Single watering before ploughing not followed by a canal-irrigated crop in the same or next harvest. (b) Hemp (*san*) and indigo which had been ploughed as green manure before the 15th September.	0 8 0	0 4 0	
Special	*Toria* and gram sown together in the same field.	5 0 0	2 8 0	Crop.

The Lower Jhelum Canal with its head-works at Rasul runs through the district for about 30 miles, but irrigation from it extends to only 8 villages. The schedule of occupiers' rate is

CHAPTER II—A.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Irrigation by canal.

slightly different, as under :—

Schedule of Occupier's Rates on Lower Jhelum Canal.

Class.	Crop.	Rate per acre.		Per
		Flow.	Lift.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I	Sugarcane, waternuts	7 8 0	3 12 0	
II	Rice	4 0 0	2 0 0	
III	Orchards, gardens, tobacco, indigo, vegetables, drugs, poppy, melons.	5 0 0	2 8 0	
IV	Cotton, fibres, dyes other than indigo, oilseeds, maize, all *rabi* crops except gram and *masur*.	3 4 0 (*a*) 3 0 0 (*b*) 2 8 0	1 10 0 (*a*) 1 8 0 (*b*) 1 4 0	
V	All other *kharif* crops, gram, *masur* and all crops grown for fodder.	2 0 0	1 0 0	
VI	Single watering before ploughing not followed by a canal-irrigated crop in the same or next harvest crops grown on the moisture of a previous crop.	1 4 0	0 10 0	
VII	Single watering before ploughing for *rabi* followed by a *rabi* crop.	2 8 0	1 4 0	
VIII	Grass and colony plantations—			
	(*i*) any number of *kharif* watering ;	1 4 0	0 10 0	
	(*ii*) one *rabi* watering ...	1 4 0	0 10 0	
	(*iii*) more than one *rabi* watering	2 8 0	1 4 0	

Inspection rest-houses are provided at the following places :—

Lower Jhelum Canal.

Rasul Ala, Chak Raib and Faqirian.

Upper Jhelum Canal.

Bhambli, Jaggo, Rajar, Khohar, Rasul, Pauranwala, Karariwala, Chakori, Saman Pindi, Shadiwal, Chuhamal, Baikananwala, Tapiala, Maghowal, Chak Mitha, Pindi Kalu, Dugal (near Phalia), Kadhar, Chorand, Mamdana, Basal, Chhimmo Sahna, Bhachhar, Rukkan, Wasu, Chillianwali, Pahrianwali and Chhimman.

In making so many rest-houses there was a splendid opportunity for meeting the convenience of all Government officials on tour which unfortunately had not been made use of. The rest-houses have been planned for the convenience of Canal Officers, but district officers and especially officials from outside the district who naturally travel along the main line of communications (railway and main roads) will find the canal-rest-houses very awkward of access and most inconveniently remote from either sources of supplies or the villages concerned in the work of the various departments. Many of the rest-houses being far away from human habitation would be more appropriate as hermitages.

Section B.—Rents, Wages and Prices.

CHAPTER II—B. Rents, Wages and Prices. Rents.

(a) The conditions which determine rents may be seen in the following extract from the final report of 1916 (paragraph 8) :—

"The district is one of small land-owners. Very few men have more than one or two hundred acres of land now cultivated, though in the Phalia Tahsil many men have large holdings including land which will be cultivated with irrigation. But the district as a whole is essentially a tract of small peasant proprietors and as the general rule of succession is that all sons share their father's land equally, holdings are continually becoming smaller. At present the average cultivated area for each share-holder is 5 acres in Gujrat, 5 in Kharian, 7 in Phalia. In the Hithar Circle of Gujrat the average is the lowest, only 4 acres. and even if that area of soil be fertile it can easily be realized that existence on its produce is a hard struggle. It is a natural consequence that if an owner has only 6 or 7 acres he will cultivate himself as there is no surplus to let out to tenants or if he has only an acre or two he will look for service in the army or employment in the canal colonies and leave that small area in the hand of a tenant, whether a relative or stranger. In the case of mortgaged land if the mortgage is to money-lender or other non-agriculturist the original owner remains as cultivator but in the capacity of tenant. The percentage cultivated by actual owners as such is 56 in Gujrat, 61 in Kharian and 60 in Phalia. Of the rest tenants-at-will as described above cultivate 33 per cent. in Gujrat, 28 in Kharian, and 37 in Phalia. Occupancy tenants do not hold much in the district, only 7 per cent. of the cultivated area, being 10 per cent. in Gujrat, 10 in Kharian and only 1 per cent. in Phalia. Occupancy rights tend to diminish as old rights lapse and few new ones are created. The rents paid by tenants-at-will are seldom in cash. The area under cash rent is almost negligible, and the amount paid is not a true indication of the value of the land, as it is usually a concession to a relative or a village servant. The commonest form of rent is a fraction of the produce. This is lenient for the tenant in bad years and profitable for the landlord on the whole. In the secure eastern half of the district the common share is half after deducting certain customary dues. Where the crops are more precarious the share is generally one-third, and where the trouble of agriculture is greatest and the return least the landlord can get only one-fourth or even fifth and even then has to allow concessions of fodder to the tenant."

It may be added that in the western parts of the district where the smaller fractions are common, it is also the custom for a conditional rent to be taken, *e.g.*, one-fourth if a field is irrigated from a well and the tenant has more trouble and expense, but one-third if a field is unirrigated. Sometimes this conditional form of rent depends on the crop, *e.g.*, rice pays a smaller share. Other forms of rent, such as *zabti* (a cash rent varying according to the crop) and *chikota* (a fixed weight of grain), are practically unknown.

CHAPTER II–B.

Rents, Wages and Prices;

Rents.

With the introduction of canal irrigation other forms of rent will no doubt be devised, and it is probable that they will approximate those described in the corresponding section of the Gazetteer of the Shahpur District. It may be observed, however, that the rent in kind taken by the landlord is calculated only after the deduction of customary dues for the village menials. It is difficult to estimate the deductions accurately, as the usage varies, and much depends on the generosity of the landlord or the willingness of the menials. But there is a tendency for the menial to be employed rather as a tenant or sharer and in that case he does not get dues in the capacity of menial. The amount of dues therefore tends to decrease. In the calculations for assessment a sufficiently liberal allowance was made. The details will be found in the three assessments rep orts. In the Gujrat Tahsil the deductions were 15 per cent. on *chahi* and 12½ on *barani* in the Bulandi circle, 12½ per cent. on *chahi* and 10 per cent. on *barani* in the rest of the tahsil. In Kharian and Phalia the deductions were 12 per cent. on *chahi* and 8 per cent. on *barani*. Further in the western part of Phalia on inferior well lands the landlord is often compelled to allow the tenants to consume a great deal of the fodder crops without bringing it into the account. With the increasing value of labour and scarcity of menials and the changes due to canal irrigation it is likely that all these points will change very much in a few years.

Wages.

(*b*) WAGES.—A wages census was held in 1912, and it was found that the most common rate for unskilled labour was 6 annas a day and the daily rates for a carpenter was 12 to 16 annas, for a mason also 1- to 16 annas, and for a ploughman Rs. 8 to Rs. 8½ per mensem though ploughmen were paid cash wages in only 48 per cent. of the selected villages. The rates for coolies at Wazirabad Railway Station, which is just outside this district, were 6 annas 5 pies per day and that is near the Gujrat rate. The rate for unskilled labour however varies very much according to the demand. At harvest time an ordinary man can make 12 annas or up to a rupee, and as he will receive a bundle to carry off with him his earnings can easily come to a rupee. Again if the crop is a large one and demand is great wages will rise ; but if the crop is poor the cultivator needs less help and wages fall. Plague too is responsible for much variation in supply and demand. Since the wages census of 1912 wages have already risen. Some details will be found in Table 25. Another wages census was taken at the end of 1917, which shows that the most common rate for

CHAPTER II - B.

Rents, Wages and Prices.

Wages.

unskilled labour was 8 annas, for carpenters and masons $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupees and for blacksmiths 17 annas. One important reason has been that since 1912 the subsidiary water channels of the Upper Jhelum Canal have been dug, and they created a great demand for labour and recently the absence of about 20,000 men on military service (combanants and non-combanants) and the mortality from plague have had a great effect.

Prices.

(c) PRICES —Table 26 shows the variation in retail prices of food. At the beginning of Settlement operations in October 1912 a comparison was made of prices shown in traders' books, in the circle note-books, in the published tahsil rates, and in the published gazette prices (see paragraph 38 of the assessment report of the Gujrat Tahsil). The result was intended to show the price normally obtained by a *zamindar* at harvest time and the rates sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner for the district were in annas per maund for the staples shown in table 26—

Wheat	... 36 annas	Maize	... 28 annas
Barley	... 22 ,,	*Jawar*	... 27 ,,
Gram	... 28 ,,	*Bajra*	... 29 ,,

Other prices will be seen in the paragraph quoted, but it may be noted as the general result that the rise of prices since the previous Settlement was from 51 per cent. to 58 per cent But the range of prices if then justified has since proved much too low. Since August 1914 prices have been affected in a quite abnormal manner by war speculations, by restrictions on traffic and the general economic upheaval. Recent prices have been very high and in February 1918 wheat was selling at 7 seers a rupee. But in consequence of the war criticism of prices is scarcely feasible for the purpose of this publication. Recent prices correspond to what would be famine prices some years ago, but the real point is that the change has been affected more or less gradually and other economic factors have changed also.

Standard of living.

(d) The standard of living has been generally described in the paragraphs on dress, housing and food. It is undoubtedly the case that there is more wealth in the district than before. Although the part of the district not to be irrigated is not likely to show any extension of cultivation, the crops that are grown are worth more, but the people could make more use of it if they were more thrifty and enterprising. The average cultivator lives very much in the same style as his father and grandfather. In many cases he wears better clothes and in his house will be found steel trunks, oil lamps, and better household utensils. But the

CHAPTER II—B.

Rents, Wages and Prices.

Standard of living.

houses generally show little improvement in sanitation or ventilation. Improvements in methods of agriculture are slow: improvements in case of cattle are perhaps less slow. The cultivator has been greatly helped by Government, especially in three ways, the Land Alienation Act, the Co-operative Societies Act, and the increase in the Agricultural Department. The villager is no longer helpless in the face of plague but has learnt to do something to save himself and his family. With the help available, perhaps the cultivator might have done much more, but it can certainly be said that the standard of living is increasing, and though the margin of wealth is often small, the main body of the peasants can make both ends meet.

The landless day labourer lives in much the same fashion as a cultivator except that he has less to spend on either clothes or food. But his earnings have increased, and from a life of hardship he may be said to have succeeded in attaining to decent comfort, but he has no margin for more. The middle class clerk in this district represents a very small section of the community, and will be found only in the larger towns. He is mostly in Government employ. He has to keep himself more neatly clothed than a cultivator and must spend more on dress. He will wear a woollen coat in the winter. House rent costs him more and food and domestic service are more expensive. There has been no corresponding rise in salaries, so a man of this class is relatively worse off than he used to be, and his way of escape is by education to try to get a higher grade of employment.

It is useful to add to this section a note on local weights and measures.

Measures.

Local land meres.—The *bigha* is half an acre, the *karam* used in the revends is 66 inches.

9 square *karams*	equal to	one *marla*
20 *marlas*	,,	one *kanal*
4 *kanals*	,,	one *bigha*
2 *bighas*	,,	one *ghumaon* or acre.

Local grain measures.—The *topa* is the common measure and as it is a measure of capacity, its weight varies according to the grain. It is approximately $1\frac{7}{8}$ or 2 seers.—

4 *jhawe* or handfuls	equal to	one *paropi*.
4 *paropis*	,,	one *topa*.
50 *topas*	,,	one *pand*.
4 *pands*	,,	one *mani*.

CHAPTER II—C.

Forests.

So the *mani* is approximately 5 Government maunds. 16 local *topas* = 1 maund = 32 Government seers.

The local traders have special weights, *e. g.*, for sugar a maund is 49 seers, for potatoes 50 seers and for fruits 42 seers.

Section C.—Forests.

Forest.

In Table 27 will be found the details of forests under the management of the Forest Department and of the Deputy Commissioner by tahsils. On page 123 of the Gazetteer of 1892-93 Captain Davies gave the name and area of the principal Government preserves which were then numerous. A considerable area was the property of Government in the form of (*a*) *rakhs* which are Government waste lands which had originally been demarcated as Government property because it was considered to be more than was needed for the use of villages. Captain Hector Mackenzie in paragraph 112 of the Settlement report of 1861 shows that the general rule when making such appropriations was to leave uncultivated land in the proportion of 5 to 1 of cultivated for the villagers. But when the *rakhs* had become Government property an extension of cultivation might result in the leasing of the *rakhs* but not in the relinquishing of proprietary rights in them. Most of the *rakhs* were in Phalia Tahsil, but there were several in Gujrat, the largest being the Dhul and Mari and in the Kharian Tahsil the extensive area of the Pabbi which is Government property. (*b*) *Belas* or alluvial lands on the banks of the Chenab and Jhelum which were taken up by Government in the same way as the *rakhs*. They have been sown chiefly with *Shísham*, but the areas were so liable to erosion and the consequent destruction of the work of years, that in many cases it was found more profitable to lease them for grazing.

The *rakhs* and *belas* were much valued by the people as pasturage, in spite of the fact that in the Phaila Tahsil there were large areas of proprietary land used only for grazing. There was often a mutual arrangement between the villages that when grass was scarce in the riverain villages cattle were sent to the Bar for grazing, and when grass was scarce in the Bar cattle were sent to villages which had leased the *bela* grazing.

Former forest growth.

During the recent settlement while the Phalia *rakhs* were being cleared for cultivation, the Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mian Budhi Singh, wrote the following note on the tree growth and grasses of the district previous to the replacement of most of it by cultivation on canal irrigated land which may be of interest. I regret that my ignorance of botany prevents me from

CHAPTER II—C. Forests. — Former forest growth.

adding any further notes, especially on the important subject of grasses good for fodder :—

"The principal tree species found in the Phalia Bar Forests are :—

Van (*salvadora oleoides*), *jand* (*Prosopis specigera*), *karil* (*Capparis aphylla*), *mala* (*Zizyphus nummularia*) in varying degree of density and in varying proportions. Some times the one or other predominates. *Chhichhra* (*Butea frondosa*), *sakar* (*Feronia elephantum*), *lahura* (*Tecoma undulata*), are fairly frequent. The former (*chhichhra*) is found in depressions and water-logged places ; and such species as *phulai* (*Acacia modesta*), *ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *kikar* (*Acacia Arabica*), *tut* (*moras alba*), *drek* (*Melia azedarach*), *shisham* (*Delbergia sissoo*), *ganger* (*Lycium europæum*) and *farash* (*Tamarix articulata*) are also met with in every rare cases.

The areas are fairly well wooded with numerous open spots here and there, they are also covered with grass such as palwan, *dhaman*, *chhimar*, *khabal* and *madhana*.

Jand and *karil* were felled in all these forests some years back and the present growth consists only of coppice shoots some 10 to 20 years old. The growth of these species has been much kept back due to excessive grazing.

The soil of this tract of the country is generally loam with slight sprinkling of sand and only it needs abundant moisture to render it productive to the highest degree.

The water is found at a depth of 50 to 80 feet from the surface and at present the growth of forest vegetation and staples is therefore mainly dependent on annual rainfall.

The forest soil is a virgin soil still and looks richer than that of the surrounding lands.

Pure sand does not occur at a depth less 15 to 20 feet in many places from the surface below which it is presumed no other stratum is likely to be reached by roots of trees.

A brief description of vegetation contained in the forest is also given below :—

B. N. denote, Botanical name.
N. O. denotes Natural Order.

1. *Van—B. N.—Salvadora Oleoides.*
N. O.—Salvadoraceæ.

Middle-sized tree, common in Bar *rakhs*, coppices extremely well. Wood is not durable, not liked for fuel. On

CHAPTER II—C. Forests.

Former forest growth.

account of its slow heat it is much appreciated for lime kiln burning. In recent years its demand has sprung up considerably.

2. *Jand.—B. N.—Prosopis Specigera.*

N. O.—Leguminosæ.

A middle-sized glabrous thorny tree with a very long tap root, coppices very profusely, indigenous in Phalia *rakhs*. The wood is considered fairly good as fuel.

3. *Karil—B. N.—Capparis Aphylla.*

N. O.—Capparidaceæ.

A glabrous, almost leafless shrub, at times a small tree, rarely 20 feet high. Roots immense, spreading deep and wide, usually grows in arid and dry places. Indigenous in Phalia *rakhs* Has considerable power of coppicing. Wood is often used for roof *karis* and *bargas* by the villagers.

4. *Chhichhra—B. N.—Butea Frondosa.*

N. O.—Leguminosæ.

A moderate-sized deciduous tree, trunk crooked or irregular. A red astringent gum issues from incisions in the bark. It is an indigenous tree in Phalia *rakhs* confined to the depressions and water-logged places. The wood is durable under water and is used for well curbs and piles. The seeds have a medicinal use. The wood is considered poor as a fuel. Leaves are much liked for buffalo fodder.

5. *Sakar—B. N.—Feronia Elephantum.*

N. O.—Rutaceæ.

A middle-sized glabrous deciduous tree armed with strong straight aullary thorns. Not common in Phalia forests. Wood is used for agricultural implements and leaves are liked for fodder. It is a very quick grower.

6. *Lahura—B. N.—Tecoma Undulata.*

N. O.—Bignoniaceæ.

A shrub or small tree. Youngest shoots and inflorescence often minutely pubescent. Coppices well, easily raised from seed. Not common in Phalia forests.

CHAPTER. II—C.

Forests.

Former forest growth.

7. *Mala B. N.—Zizyphus Nummularia.*

N. O.—Rhamnaceæ.

A thorny shrub common in Phalia *rakhs* Leaves are much appreciated for cattle fodder. Gregarious often covering large areas with irregular rounded thorny masses of shrub. The old leaves shed early in the hot weather and the fresh leaves appear immediately afterwards.

8. *Phulai—B. N.—Acacia Modesta.*

N. O.—Leguminosæ.

Very rare in Phalia forests. A middle-sized gregarious tree, thorny, rarely unarmed. Bark rough, with a multitude of irregular narrow cracks. Heart wood dark brown with black streaks, usually found in dry localities in shallow clay soil.

9. *Ber—B. N.—Zizyphus Jujuba.*

N. O.—Rhamnaceæ.

A middle-sized tree, branches drooping, armed with stipular spines, equal or one straight, the other bent, rarely entirely unarmed. Indigenous and naturalized in Bar forests but found very occasionally. Leaves are much liked for cattle fodder. Wood is used for agricultural implements and is very good for fuel and charcoal.

10. *Kikar—B. N.—Acacia Arabica.*

N. O.—Leguminosæ.

Very rare in Bar rakhs. A large tree, bark rough with deep narrowed longitudinal fissures, heart wood pale red, when fresh cut nearly colourless, on exposure turning reddish brown. Indigenous in this part of the country. Cultivated in private lands and canal banks and apparently self-sown in many places. Heart wood is very hard and durable, is used for wheels, well curbs and for ploughs and other agricultural implements. The pods are excellent cattle fodder. Gum exudes largely from wounds in the bark and used for various purposes. The wood is considered very good for fuel and charcoal.

11. *Tut—B. N.—Marus Alba.*

N. O.—Moraceæ.

A middle-sized quick-growing deciduous tree. Wood soft. Found seldom in dry forests of Phalia. Generally grows in moist places.

CHAPTER. II—C.

Forests.

Former forest growth.

12. *Drek—B. N.—Melia Azedarach.*

N. O.—Meliaceæ.

Very fast grower middle-sized deciduous tree. Young shoots and inflorescence sparsely lothed with deciduous stellate hairs, heart wood light red, annual rings marked by a belt of large vessels. Coppices extremely well. Leaves are lopped for fodder. The bark is extremely bitter and is employed as an authelminatic.

The fruit yields an oil and the nuts are frequently strung as beads. The leaves and pulp of the fruit are used in native medicine. Often cultivated for shade in villages and cultivated lands. Found very rarely in rakhs in natural state.

13. *Shisham—B. N.—Dalbergia Sissoo.*

N. O.—Leguminosæ.

A large deciduous tree, bark grey, heart wood dark purple with black streaks. It is very rarely met with in Bar forests, chiefly confined to the moist and shady places. It is indigenous in the banks and beds of *nallas* and on sandy soils to the south-east of Phalia, often planted for avenue purposes along roads. Wood durable and valuable.

14. *Ganger—B. N.—Lycium Europæum.*

N. O.—Solanaceæ.

A thorny shrub, branches grey, not common in the forests.

15. *Farash—B. N.—Tamarix Articulata.*

N. O.—Tamaricaceæ.

Very rare in forest lands. A middle-sized tree with an erect trunk frequently 6 to 7 feet in girth. Wood not durable, branchlets articulate at base of sheath, often in grey saline afflorescence, grows well in saline soil. The extremities of branchlets and the leaves in older branchlets are shed during the cold season, new shoots and leaves come about May.

The following are the chief varieties of grasses grown in the Phalia *rakhs* :-

1. *Palwan.*—Fairly good and nutritious grass, generally liked by cattle.

2. *Dhaman.*—Fairly good and nutritious grass generally liked by cattle.

CHAPTER II—C.

Forests. Former forest growth.

3. *Chhimar.*—Bad grass, not eaten by cattle.

4. *Khabal.*—Good and nutritious grass. Grows plentifully in Phalia *rakhs*.

5. *Mádoona.*—Ordinary grass, not very common in forest lands.

6. *Khoi.*—Considered bad grass by the people for cattle fodder. Not very frequent in the *rakhs*.

7. *Sawank.*—It is common in forest lands and considered a good and nutritious grass.

8. *Dhela.*—A small grass, grows in winter months and not eaten by cattle.

9. *Dab.*—Grows in moist places, not eaten by cattle.

10. *Baru.*—Bad grass or herb, not liked by cattle.

11. *Saroot.*—Long grass, eaten by cattle when there is a fodder famine.

12.—*Asabnanul.*—Considered good and nutritious grass for cattle fodder.

13. *Nurkan.*—Grows only in rainy season and dies soon after the rains are over."

(End of Mian Budhi Singh's note.)

The construction of the Upper Jhelum and Upper Chenab canals has brought about a great change. All the *rakhs* in Phalia which are capable of irrigation are now being cultivated, though a large area in two of them is being retained by the Forest Department as an irrigated plantation. *Rakhs* Dhul and Mari have mostly been given up in compensation for land acquired from neighbouring villages for the construction of the headworks of the Upper Chenab Canal at Marala. The Pabbi hills are still under the control of Government, but for some years past special efforts have been made to afforest them in the interest of the Canal Department. It is hoped by this means to retain water in the soil and prevent the rush of water down the beds of hill torrents which pass under the canal by means of syphons. The afforestation is partly by planting the *phulai* which suits the local circumstances but largely by the closing of the area to grazing, so that grass may be allowed to increase.

The *rakhs* and *belas* as now existing (1918) are shown in the list below :—

CHAPTER II—C.

Forests.

Existing rakhs.

Name of tahsil.	Name of forest or bela.	Area in acres.	Under control of Forest Department or Deputy Commissioner.
Gujrat	Mari Khokharan ...	22	Forest Department.
	Dhul Rakh	560	Do.
	Bahlolpur	53	Do.
	Sian	37	Do.
	Kotli Gohian	62	Do.
	Sahdoke	34	Do.
	Nat	243	Do,
	Pindi Tatar	306	Do.
	Chak Gillan	182	Do.
	Langah	173	Do.
	Chak Ghazi	6	Do.
Kharian	Nautheh	5	Forest Department.
	Khanpur Khamb	1	Do.
	Kilchpur	1	Do.
	Khadariala	10	Do.
	Kharka	15	Do.
	Gurah	15	Do.
	Bhalwal	12	Do.
	Khohar	9	Do.
	Puran	5	Do.
	Rakh Pabbi	38,758	Do.
	Rahian	4	Deputy Commissioner.
Phalia	Sadullapur	273	Forest Department.
	Long	309	Do.
	Kamoke	168	Do.
	Naurang	128	Do.
	Khusar	74	Do.
	Mushtarka	338	Do.
	Jokalian	914	Do.
	Thatta Alia	586	Do.
	Rammal	77	Do.
	Sahnpal	91	Do.
	Murid	68	Do.
	Rahdiali ...	285	Do.
	Kala Shadian	703	Do.
	Jago Kalan	114	Do.
	Qadarabad ...	206	Do.
	Farakhpur Kohna ...	62	Do
	Rasul	48	Do.
	Qilla Jawahir Singh ...	1,662	Do.
	Rakh Rasul	698	Do.
	Mong	49	Do.
	Maujhi	25	Do.
	Phiphra	103	Do.
	Muradwal	10	Do.
	Bahri	22	Do.
	Rakh Chhanni Mughlan ...	605	Do.
	Nurpur Piran	52	Do.
	Wara Balian	23	Do.
	Rakh Daffar	5,510	Do.
	Rakh Mona	2,509	Do.
	Chohrke	85	Do.

CHAPTER II—C.

Section D.—Mines and Mineral Resources.

Arts and Manufactures.

Minerals.

There are no mines and few mineral resources in the district. At one time, as Captain Davies' Gazetteer (page 9) shows, the manufacture of saltpetre was a flourishing occupation in a few villages, but it has now ceased. There is now no lime-burning in the Pabbi. Captain Davies said that metal for the Grand Trunk Road was supplied partly from the Pabbi hills and partly by stones brought on camels from near Bhimbar. Now the stone is imported, as that brought from near Bhimbar is quartzite not suitable for the surface of roads.

The figures of the census of 1911 show only 28 persons, workers and dependents, under the heads of Mines and Quarries.

Section E.—Arts and Manufactures.

Arts and manufactures.

Table No. 17 giving the occupations of the people shows that 29,086 (workers and dependents) get their living from textiles and 10,862 from wood. But apart from this no considerable number are engaged in manufactures. The chief industry is that of household furniture, chairs, tables, etc., in Gujrat, the making of shawls in Jalalpur, and a remnant of *koftgari* or damascening in Gujrat. Otherwise the manufactures of the district are of a homely kind. In many villages the cotton of the district is woven into coarse cloth for local consumption. This is usually worn white, but is often dyed blue or black. Less often it is coloured red. In the western half of the district the whole piece or a border are woven into a kind of tartan pattern, in which black, red and yellow predominate. Captain Davies noted (page 128) that a cotton cloth imitating English checks and tweeds was exported to other districts, but its manufacture and export seems to have stopped, no doubt owing to the increased popularity of imported cloth.

With regard to woodwork Captain Davies wrote :—"The carpenter's work may also be noted among the manufactures, as it is of remarkably good description, more especially the manufacture of chairs. The Gujrat chair is known and supplied throughout the Punjab; it is a handsome and comfortable arm chair upholstered in red or green leather and costs Rs. 22. There is a considerable trade in camp furniture and ordinary furniture is

CHAPTER II-F.

Arts and Manufactures.

prepared in Gujrat and sent to larger towns and cantonments for sale. *Shisham* cart wheels and wheels for Persian wells are also exported from Gujrat.

Carving in wood is finding more and more favour in the towns ; it is largely done for door panels and cornices, but in the vallages, especially in the west of the district, the carved doorways form a special feature in the architecture of the houses. All men with any pretensions have a carved doorway, the carving varies in quality according to the means of the owner. The carver is very often one of the village *tarkhans*, who receives his food and clothes for the time he is working (which often extends to six months) and but little besides.

The Gujrat chair is still largely made. It is in the form of a folding chair with a sling of a padded leather, and up to the time of the war cost about Rs. 28 to Rs. 30, now from Rs. 45 to Rs 60. Other furniture of old kinds is made. The chief firms are Muhammad Hayat and Brothers, Haji Imam Din and Sons. In many cases the work is very good, but the best work is by no means cheap.

Damascene work as described by Captain Davies was then (1892) confined to small ornamental objects, but there is now so little of it done that the trade in it is negligible.

Recently, however, two other industries have sprung up on a small scale. Shams-ud-din and Sons and Abdulla and Co. make very good pen nibs and a small factory has been established for the making of boots and shoes. The American shape seems to be popular.

Section F.—Commerce and Trade.

Trade.

The general trade of the district is naturally in agricultural produce. Communications are adequate, as the district is traversed by the main line of the North-Western Railway, and the Branch line from Lala-Musa to the west of the Punjab. The Grand Trunk Road also passes through the district, but there is little through traffic, because there is no road bridge across the Chenab. A bridge is now being constructed. Captain Davies mentioned that the Jhelum and Chenab were navigable, and that the road through Gujrat was one of the main routes to Kashmir. But now these three lines of traffic are negligible. However

taking the traffic by rail as being by far, the most important, the following statement shows its value for the last three years :—

Stations.	1914-15.				1915-16.				1916-17.			
	Outward.		Inward.		Outward.		Inward.		Outward.		Inward.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gujrat ...	177,989	47,407	864,918	1,36,861	93,484	25,398	1,031,537	1,79,453	95,588	29,112	1,058,474	1,91,689
Kathala ...	28,062	3,444	98,658	10,307	17,067	6,680	35,758	6,868	23,866	5,155	15,637	2,495
Lala Musa ...	195,995	32,226	417,980	85,408	252,663	20,832	534.728	1,39,441	320,931	28,503	484,456	87,260
Chillianwala ..	19,187	2,355	47,681	3,311	23,165	2,997	52,658	10,020	71,338	4,913	42,235	2,847
Dingha ...	143,403	33 962	169,453	31,471	67,734	10,172	301,355	39,859	83,333	8,442	132,902	29,076
Jaura ...	26,067	3,225	48,276	7,238	17,860	1,356	51,033	6,792	34,523	3,579	47,881	5,229
Baha-ud-din ...	133,845	14,163	323,082	31,859	136,331	17,143	420,792	35,774	100,986	11,829	339,903	37,623
Malakwal ..	372,123	56,725	278,774	16,368	460,860	59,285	699,876	34,955	406,340	53,965	642,816	17,182
Kharian ...	84,596	6,894	121,996	21,660	93,350	9,339	198,024	40,750	71,802	8,104	219,686	18,615
Kariyala ...	14,798	4,236	170,671	38,798	39,270	5 592	256,376	51,084	34,193	4,134	261,787	51,357
Total ...	1,198,056	2,04,642	2,541,519	3,83,281	1,204,814	1,58,844	3,582,197	5,44,996	1,242,897	1,62,736	3,245,777	4,43,373

CHAPTER II—G.

Means of Communication.

The figures by tahsils were given in the three assessment reports, though not for the years quoted above. The figures for some railway stations include goods from more than one tahsil, so no accurate deduction could be made. But the general conclusion as shown in the reports was that the surplus exported was small. In Kharian it came to rather more than a third of a maund per acre, but in Phalia a sixth of a maund. All these figures are useless for comparison with the results now to be anticipated at the next revision of settlement, because the canal has changed conditions.

The towns in the district have no special trade apart from those mentioned in Section E and the goods imported and exported are only those normally found in small towns, that is, they are for ordinary domestic use.

Section G.—Means of Communication.

Communications. Railway.

(*a*) RAILWAYS.—The North-Western State Railway main line runs through the district, with stations at Kathala, Gujrat, Deona, Lala Musa, Chak Pirana (flag station), Kharian, Kariala, and Sarai Alamgir. From Lala Musa the line to the west of the Punjab serves the district, with stations at Jaura, Dinga, Chillianwala, Pindi Baha-ud-din, Ala, Haria, Malakwal and Mona. From Pindi Baha-ud-din a short line of railway belonging to the Canal Department runs to Rasul. All these are single lines on the standard gauge.

In 1914 a survey was made for a narrow gauge railway from Gujrat to Sargodha, passing along the Chenab riverain, but owing to the war this scheme has been indefinitely postponed. The district is therefore fairly well served by railway, though it would have been better for the development of the Phalia Tahsil if the line from Lala Musa had been more in the centre between the two rivers.

The most obvious effect of the existing railway system is that it has banished the fear of famine, and has done away with purely local fluctuations of prices, and this is more important in the Phalia Tahsil. The influence of the railway on language is not easy to estimate, but perhaps the increased facility of communication with other peoples has decreased the difference between the dialects of the eastern and western parts of the district. It has had no traceable effect on religion.

Raids.

(*b*) The district has very few metalled roads. The Grand Trunk Road, maintained by the Public Works Department, passes through the district. The District Board maintains a

CHAPTER II-G.

Means of Communication.

metalled road to Jalalpur though it needs much attention because it is liable to be cut up by the hill streams which cross it, and to Kunjah though there is a break where the road crosses the Bhimbar. It is also proposed to metal the road from Pindi Baha-ud-din Railway Station to Phalia.

Roads.

The district is well supplied with unmetalled roads radiating chiefly from Gujrat itself, Kharian, Dinga, Sohawa and Phalia. The metalled road from Jalalpur continues through Gujrat and Kunjah, and thence as an unmetalled road goes on to Phalia and continues into the Shahpur District. The unmetalled road to Shahpur (101 miles) is not in very good order. The unmetalled roads in the Phalia Tahsil require development now that the tract is irrigated, and proposals have been sanctioned for new roads from Rukan to Malakwal and to Miana Gondal and to Kothiala Sheikhan, thus making Rukan a new radiating centre.

The boundary roads of the canal in many places give additional facilities for communication, but they are not open to the public. In its present stage of development the canal has intercepted very many of the minor lines of communication, and until the scheme of bridges is complete communications are difficult. Bridges are built first on established roads; but in many cases, in the old conditions of the Bar, a cattle track, a few feet wide, might well be an ancient and acknowledged line of travel.

Table 29 gives list of the rest-houses of all departments and their accommodation. The number is considerable. The old rest-houses are small, and in many cases are now inconveniently near the village. The new rest-houses are well built and commodious. But it is a pity that such poor use has been made of a splendid opportunity to provide for the comfort and convenience of all touring officers. The bungalows of the Canal Department are mostly far removed from sources of supplies or means of access. A note on them will be found on page 86.

Table 30 gives the authorised table of distances between places in the district.

Ferries.

(*c*) In dealing with communications Captain Davies said that both the Chenab and Jhelum are navigable for country crafts throughout their courses through the district. Now navigation is of no importance except as ferries. The reason no doubt is that by the construction of weirs for the canals the flow of water has been changed, and the distance that boats can travel is much restricted. Means of crossing the river are a road (with

CHAPTER II—G.

Means of communication.

toll) across the railway bridge over the Jhelum, and a footway on either side of the railway bridge over the Chenab. These footways are useful for unladen animals only. Road traffic is taken across in a ferry train once a day. Ferries are maintained at the places shown in the list below. The management of all ferries is under the authorities of other districts, and the income is credited to those districts. The usual charges for the use of the ferry are as below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Per head (a man, a woman, or a child) ...	0	0	3
" mare with saddle ...	0	1	6
" mare without saddle ...	0	0	6
" donkey	0	0	6
" mule	0	0	6
" cow	0	0	6
" bullock	0	0	6
" buffalo	0	0	6
3 goats	0	0	3
3 sheep	0	0	3

Ferries.

River.	Stations.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Chenab.	Kuri ...	2½ miles from Surukhpur where the Chenab enters the district.	A ferry throughout the year.
	Mari Khokhran ...	3 " " Kuri ...	Ditto ditto.
	Dhul ...	4 " " Mari ...	A ferry throughout the year. A new ferry started in April 1917.
	Kuluwal ...	2½ " " Dhul ...	A ferry throughout the year.
	Bhakhariyali	5 " " Kuluwal ...	Ditto ditto.
	Sodhra or Lambhor...	3 " " Bhakhariyali ...	Ditto ditto.
	Kathala ...	8 " " Sodhra ...	A ferry throughout the year. A side-way for passengers.
	Khanke ...	9 " " Kathala ...	A ferry throughout the year.
	Garhi (Sadullahpur)	5 " " Khanke ...	Ditto ditto.
	Ramnagar ...	7 " " Garhi ...	Ditto ditto.
	Bahri ...	8 " " Ramnagar ...	Ditto ditto.
	Qadarabad ...	6 " " Bahri ...	Ditto ditto.
	Farrukhpur ...	4 " " Qadarabad ...	Ditto ditto.
	Burj Gahna ...	2½ " " Furrukhpur ...	Ditto ditto.
	Mahmudpur or Tilanwalla.	8 " " Burj Gahna ...	Ditto ditto.
	A ferry near village Hazara.	4 " " Tilanwalla ...	Ditto ditto.
Jhelum.	Jhelum ...	6 " " Bhagnagar where Jhelum enters the district.	A ferry throughout the year. There is a sub-way on the railway bridge for passengers.
	Kot ...	4 " " Jhelum ...	A ferry throughout the year.
	Khohar ...	5 " " Kot ...	Ditto ditto.
	Puran ...	4 " " Khohar ...	Ditto ditto.
	Rasul ...	4 " " Puran ...	Ditto ditto.
	Mariyala ...	4 " " Rasul ...	Ditto ditto.
	Jalalpur-Kiknan ...	5 " " Mariyala ...	Ditto ditto.

CHAPTER II—H.

Famines.

Post Offices.

(*d*) Table 31 gives a list of Post Offices and shows the business transacted at each. The Gujrat and Kharian tahsils are well served, but there are few branch offices in the Phalia tahsil, especially in the western part, and it will be necessary to establish more in order to keep pace with the development of the canal-irrigated tract An increase in the number of telegraph offices is also very desirable. Subject to certain restrictions the canal telegraph system can be used by all Government officials for messages on Government service (Punjab Government letter No. 15437 (C. & I.), dated 30th July 1917).

Section H.—Famines.

Famine.

The following extracts from Captain Davies' Gazetteer of 1892, page 24, are worth reproducing :—

"Four great famines live in the recollections of the people. From the autumn 1839 (*sambat*) to the spring of 1842 no crops were saved owing to the want of rain during five harvests ; people were compelled to support life by eating the bark and leaves of trees, and the price of grain reached seven *propi*, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ *topa*, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ *seers* for the rupee ; hence this famine was called the seven *propia* or *chaliyah* from the year 1840, when it was at its height. So many died that bodies were thrown into the wells unburied ; mothers threw their children into the rivers, and even cannibalism is said to have been resorted to. People fled towards Kashmir and Peshawar, and only those remained who had cows or buffaloes, sheep or goats. These latter are supposed by a special interposition of Providence, and notwithstanding deficiency of forage, to have given three and four times the usual quantity of milk. Stories are still told if the extraordinary friendships which grew up among the survivors of this famine, who clung together, sharing with each other everything available as food. In the autumn of 1842 great rain fell, and *bajra* and *swank* are said to have come up spontaneously. The refugees returned, and helped to prepare the ground for seed by hand labour. This famine was followed by great mortality from fever and ague, and a large proportion of those who had escaped starvation fell victims to disease. This famine is also called "The Great Famine."

The second famine occurred in the spring of *sambat* 1869, and lasted two years until the end of *sambat* 1870. The country had, however, somewhat recovered from "The Great Famine," and wells had been repaired, and the distress was not so great. The people from the rain tracts crowded into those protected by wells, and sought refuge among their connections and relatives. People removed temporarily to Kashmir, Gujranwala and Sialkot. Grain reached four *topas* per rupee, or eight *seers*. It is therefore called the paiwala ; 4 *topas* = 1 *pai*.

The third famine took place in the autumn of *sambat* 1888, A. D. 1831, and lasted during three harvests to the autumn of 1889. No very great distress was felt, and people attribute their safety to wells. Grain never was dearer than 6 *topas* or 12 *seers*. There was no exodus from the district, only into the well tracts from those dependent on rain. But this famine raged in Kashmir, and a great influx of people was the result, most of them only to die;

CHAPTER, II—H.

Famine.

Famine.

many came to sell their children who are still to be found in the houses of the Kanjris. Before the ripening of the spring crop of *sambat* 1890, a plant called *markan* came up in great quantities ; cattle lived on it, and the people themselves mixed it with their grain. The famine is still called "The Markanwala Kal."

The fourth famine was in *sambat* 1917. Grain reached 6 or 7 *topas*, 12 or 14 *seers* per rupee, and this lasted one year ; there was some exodus, but assistance was given the people by employment upon public works."

The eastern part of the district is usually free from any danger of famine or even scarcity, for the crops seldom fail for want of rain. The western part has been more precarious. It has not at any time since last settlement in 1892 been necessary to declare famine, but there have been several years of scarcity, especially 1896-97, 1899-1900, 1907-08, 1911-12, which have needed liberal suspensions of revenue, followed in some cases of remissions. These, as the Financial Commissioner noted in passing orders on the assessment of the Phalia tahsil, showed elasticity and care in the collection of a light demand. These years of scarcity led also to the mortgaging of much land, but a large proportion has already been redeemed and with irrigation from the Upper Jhelum Canal the district is secure from famine.

CHAPTER III.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Section A.—Administrative Divisions.

District staff.

The Gujrat District is under the control of the Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division whose head quarters are at Rawalpindi and is included in the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge of Gujranwala. The ordinary staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, who is also District Magistrate and Collector, with 3 Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of the latter one is in-charge of the Treasury, one is Revenue Assistant and the third is a general assistant. There are also 2 Sub-Judges for civil work, of whom the second should be relieved of all criminal work but may be employed on miscellaneous work. There is no Sub-Divisional Officer in the district. There are three Tahsils, Gujrat, Kharian and Phalia. Each tahsil is in charge of a Tahsildar who has the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class and Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade. Each has a Naib-Tahsildar to help him, though when work is heavy there may be more. At present there are 2 Naib-Tahsildars at Gujrat and 2 also in Phalia. In the latter Tahsil the second was originally needed for the villages transferred from Shahpur in 1911, as they were a sub-tahsil. It has been found more convenient to add him to the staff at the head-quarters of the Tahsil and employ him as required. In Kharian and Phalia the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsidars have charge of the Sub-Treasury. There is also at present still another Naib-Tahsildar to help in colony work.

The revenue record staff consists of a district kanungo at head-quarters with one assistant for record work, and another for presenting records in the various courts. The tahsil staff is as follows :—

Tahsil.	Office Kanungo.	Field Kanungo.	Patwari.	Assistant Patwari.
Gujrat	1	5	88	4
Kharian	1	4	70	4
Phalia	1	4	90	4
District ...	3	13*	248	12

There is also a temporary kanungo in Phalia at harvest time for girdawari. The patwaris are in three grades, being paid at the rate of Rs. 14, Rs. 12, Rs. 10 and the distribution is :—

Tahsil.	1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.
Gujrat	33	35	20
Kharian	21	27	22
Phalia	22	31	37
District ...	76	93	79

CHAPTER III—A.

Administrative.

The Phalia tahsil requires a large staff because of the large number of riverain villages. Work in the Bar will be increased as irrigation is extended.

District staff.

There are 4 Munsifs in the district, 3 at Gujrat and 1 at Dinga. They are courts of first instance for suits of small value in civil matters. Civil work is under the control of the District Judge of Gujranwala. Appeals are also decided by the District Judge of Jhelum who is Additional District and Sessions Judge for this district. The official staff is assisted by the following Honorary Magistrates and Judges :—

Honorary Magistrates.

List of Honorary Magistrates and Judges of Gujrat District.

Names.	Nature of jurisdiction exercised.			Local area of judrisdiction.
	Criminal powers.	Civil powers.	Powers exercised as a Bench section 15, Criminal Procedure Code.	
Lala Rup Lal	...	...	2nd Class 4th April 1917.	Gujrat Tahsil.
Rai Sahib Lala Kidar Nath ...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
Chaudhri Maula Bakhsh ...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
Khan Sahib Chaudhri Muhammad Khan.	...	...	2nd Class, 2nd January 1918.	Ditto.
Shiekh Azmat Ullah ...	...	2nd Class, 26th March 1919.	Ditto	Ditto.
Babu Muhammad Khalil ...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fazal Ali, M.B.E.	1st Class, 5th July 1915.	2nd Class, 3rd October 1919.	...	Gujrat District.
Chaudhri Ghulam Sarwar ... S. B. Nawab Khan, Subedar Major, Honorary Captain.	...	...	3rd Class, 29th August 1917.	Kharian Tahsil.
B. Kalian Singh ...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Risaldar Major Pahlwan Khan	...	...	...	Ditto.
Hara Singh, Subedar-Major Honorary Captain, retired Military Officer of Mangat. Sardar Tara Singh, of Pindi Lala. Chaudhri Ghulam Muhammad Waraich, Zaildar of Pahrianwali. Chaudhri Khuda Bakhsh, Khokhar, Zaildar of Garhi Gohar Khan.	...	...	3rd Class, 7th March 1917.	Phalia Tahsil.

CHAPTER III—A.

Administrative.

Zaildars.

The zaildars are very useful in all branches of local administration. In the Sikh administration they were not only fiscal agents or assistants, but go-betweens the Government and agricultural community, and in the latter capacity still amply justify themselves. The appointment is not hereditary though hereditary claims always receive consideration. They are nominally to be appointed from among the headmen of the zail. From 1867 their remuneration was fixed at one per cent. cf the revenue of the zail, collected as a cess additional to the revenue. From the settlement of 1891-92 that 1 per cent. was included in the revenue and deducted from the gross assessment. At the assessment of 1868 they also received grants of land either revenue free or at half rates. These were all resumed at the settlement of 1891-92, though a few revenue assignments on personal grounds were continued, but are being gradually terminated. The system of payment, however, by 1 per cent. on the revenue of the zail led to great inequalities. The revenue demand of a zail does not necessarily correspond with the work of the zaildar. The system was found to give unequal sums ranging from Rs. 85 to 543. At the end of settlement in 1916 a proposal was made by the settlement officer for a graded system of fixed allowances 12 of Rs. 350, 20 of Rs. 275, 20, of Rs. 200. This was sanctioned (with one or two personal allowances). In consequence the Deputy Commissioner can give an allowance according to each man's work and ability. At the same time the boundaries of zails were revised and one or two small changes have been made subsequently. They are now of more convenient size and shape, but in the canal irrigated tract it may later be necessary to make further adjustments. A list of zaildars is given in Appendix II.

Safedposh.

There are also men called "Safedposh" who act as a kind of assistant to the zaildar. They are paid from money formerly given to chief headmen, but the post of chief headman has been abolished, and as the men die the inams are resumed. The sum finally to be expended is Rs. 4,964 at the time of the final settlement report of 1916 (paragraph 76, the sum available was Rs. 3,634. The Government has sanctioned 24 inams of Rs. 80 and 48 of Rs. 60.

A list of the present "Safedposh" is given in Appendix II.

CHAPTER III—A. Administrative. Village headmen.

The number of village headmen in each tahsil is as shown below:—

Tahsil.	No. of estates.	Number of Lambardars.	
		At last settlement.	Now.
Gujrat	547	1,060	1,028
Kharian	544	805	797
Phalia	420	761	743
District ...	1,511	2,626	2,568

The following comment is quoted from paragraph 74 of the Final Settlement Report of 1916:—

"Considering the whole assessment of Rs. 4,38,000 fixed for Gujrat the number of lambardars is too great. The average sum for which each man is responsible is Rs. 426. When water advantage rate and occupier's rate are added in the Nahri circle the lambardar in that circle will have enough responsibility. But in the rest of the tahsil efforts are required to reduce the number as vacancies occur. The same is needed in the part of Kharian which will not be irrigated. During settlement the reduction of 58 posts has been sanctioned. In Phalia the introduction of canal irrigation will much increase the responsibility of the lambardars. I have been chary of recommending reductions here. It is more likely that in the future additions will be needed."

It is to be hoped that efforts to make reductions will continue. It is undoubtedly an advantage to the administration to have fewer men with larger emoluments and less divided responsibility. Reductions will be made according to the merits of each case, *e.g.*, since settlement a new legal duty was imposed on headmen of helping in recruiting (but since removed) and other changes may from time to time be made. Among the additions required will be the appointments to be made in the Government land now being colonized. The headman is paid 5 per cent. on revenue paid by a cess additional to the revenue. For the collection of canal dues he is paid 3 per cent. deducted from the gross amount.

CHAPTER III—B.

The post of chief headman has been abolished since 1909, but existing incumbents retain their fee (1 per cent. realised in addition to the revenue) for their lives.

Malba.

Malba is the name given to the fund for common expenses of the village and a cess is usually levied from the revenue payers in proportion to the revenue paid by each. The chief items debitable to the account are the feeding of indigent travellers the customary hospitality given to petty Government officials and expenditure incurred by headmen when employed on business connected with the village. The cess is sometimes fixed as a percentage on the assessment of the estate, at Rs. 5 per cent. where the assessment does not exceed Rs. 500, 4 per cent. if the revenue is Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, 3 per cent. if it is from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 and 2 per cent. if it is over Rs. 2,000. Sometimes it fluctuates according to the amount required, and the lambardar is supposed to realise his actual expenses. The fixed rate is in force in 1,046 villages and the fluctuating in about 436. Dissatisfaction with the administration of the fund is often expressed and it is difficult to check the accounts though they are usually kept by village shopkeeper and are supposed to be open to the inspection of revenue payers in villages where the amount fluctuates. The cess is authorised by long custom, and at the recent settlement it was not considered advisable to change it, except so far as to record the wishes of the people in the Wajib-ul-Arz or village administration paper.

Court of Wards.

There is no Court of Wards in this district.

SECTION B.—Civil and Criminal Justice.

(*a*) The Chief Judicial Officer is the District Judge who is stationed at Gujranwala.

Crime.

The Deputy Commissioner is also District Magistrate, and subject to his control criminal work is done by the Extra Assistant Commissioners who exercise 1st class powers, by the Tahsildars who have 2nd class and the Naib-Tahsildars who have 3rd class powers and by the Honorary Magistrates. Civil work is done by two Sub-Judges, by the four Munsiffs, and by one Honorary Munsiff. These are shown in table 33. Statistics of criminal justice are given in table 34. It will be observed that there is a rise since 1912 to be attributed partly to the additions made to the district in 1911 as cattle theft is common in that part. The following note on crime in the district was

supplied in 1918 by the District Magistrate, Mr. I. C. Lall, I.S.O., O.B.E., and is still correct:— CHAPTER III—B. Civil and Criminal Justice. Crime.

1. The chief crime of the district falls under the following heads:—

(a) Cattle lifting.

(b) Burglaries.

(c) Offences against women (forced abductions, sales, etc.).

(d) Offences in connection with women (497 and 498, Indian Penal Code).

(e) Riots and grievous hurt.

(f) Applications for security to keep the peace.

2. Cattle thefts do not come into police statistics unless the stolen animal is recovered and produced, when the case is registered under section 411, Indian Penal Code. In all other cases the police refuse to act on the ground that the animals concerned must have strayed and the offence is under section 403, Indian Penal Code.

The aggrieved persons either recover their property through Melas or by paying some gratification called "bhunga." Failing this they try and steal the suspected person's cattle and keep quiet

3. There is very little success in tracing burglaries and recovery of stolen property. "Thikri Pahra" is in general use in all villages to check this crime and a good deal of success is achieved.

4. Before 1916 offences of forcible abduction of women under sections 366, 368, 369, etc., Indian Penal Code, were seldom taken up by the police as they are very troublesome to investigate. The aggrieved person was told that the woman must have gone willingly and that he should institute a complaint. Where such complaints were instituted there was practically no success as it was impossible for private and poor persons to produce evidence or even to trace the abducted woman.

Orders were accordingly issued to the police on the subject and Magistrates were directed to send such complaints to the police for investigation. A large number were sent up for trial in 1916 and 1917 and ended in convictions and deterrent

CHAPTER III—B.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

Crime.

sentences with very good results. It is believed that this crime has decreased considerably.

5. Cases under section 498, Indian Penal Code, are mostly tried by 2nd Class Magistrates and it was found that they took a lenient view and in cases of convictions awarded ridiculously light sentences. Orders were issued on the subject with very good results. People now think seriously before running away with another man's wife. Large number of these cases still occur, partly due to scarcity and value of women and partly to their immorality.

6. Cases of riot and grievous hurt sometimes ending in death are very common. Many of these are due to disputes on cattle trespassing into fields, some are due to women, others to miscellaneous causes.

7. The number of applications for taking security for keeping the peace has been scandalous and has been commented upon by the Chief Court. A very small proportion ends in security being demanded, innocent people being harassed for nothing. Efforts are being made to check this evil.

The figures for civil justice will be found in table 35. Since 1909 there has been a decline in the total number of civil suits, though the total is still fairly high for the size of the district. Since 1914 the decline may be attributed to the war, as so many men have left the district. That is certainly a reason for the marked decline in matrimonial suits. Suits between mortgagor and mortgagee for possession have increased because the value of land in the irrigated tract is rising. Land which has been mortgaged for many years is now being redeemed.

There are five Barristers, nine Pleaders of the 1st grade, and 25 of the 2nd grade practicing in Gujrat and there is one Revenue Agent. There is sanction for 83 petition-writers of whom 61 are actually practicing.

Registration.

(*b*) The Deputy Commissioner is *ex-officio* Registrar for the district. The registration of deeds is generally carried out by the non-official Sub-Registrars, who are, Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fazal Ali, M.B.E., at Gujrat, Chaudhri Ghulam Sawar at Kharian, and Munshi Muhammad Ashraf at Phalia. All the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are joint Sub-Registrars *ex-officio*.

The detailed statements will be found in Table 37.

CHAPTER III—C.

Registration.

The number of deeds registered yearly averaged 1,497 in 1890-91. In 1901-02 the number was 1,373. The fall was due to the introduction of Alienation Land Act. Since then there had been a general gradual increase. In 1912, it reached 2,167 and since that year it has increased still more steadily. The value of the immovable property has also become very high and this is sure evidence of the fact that prognostications of the opponents of the Alienation Land Act have not been fulfilled.

The price of land has risen especially because so much is now irrigated. The number of sales among agriculturists shows that men are consolidating their holdings.

Section C.—Land Revenue.

Tenures.

The prevailing tenure in the district is Bhaichara, where the extent of possession is the measure of each man's rights and responsibilities. In these villages the land revenue is distributed over holdings by an even rate on the whole village or a specified part of it, or a specified class of cultivation. This form of tenure tends to become universal as it is the simplest. The next most common form is the pattidari in which the revenue is divided according to shares either ancestral or customary. The third form of tenure found in a few villages is Zamindari in which all the land is held in common by one family. The latter naturally tend to merge in the first two. The following table shows the village under each class assessed at the recent settlement (a few villages in Phalia were not re-assessed):—

—	Bhaichara.	Pattidari.	Zamindari.	Total.
Gujrat	479	60	7	546
Kharian	389	152	3	544
Phalia	347	16	46	409
Total ..	1215	228	56	1,499

There is little to notice under the head of proprietary tenure. The district is fully cultivated in the eastern half and fully enough cultivated before the beginning of canal irrigation in the western half to ensure that there is no class of land or considerable area of which the propietorship was in doubt. Excepting a comparatively small area of Crown waste

CHAPTER III—C. Land Revenue. Tenures.

all land is definitely owned by some person or by the village body, and each man has full proprietary right subject to statute and the customary law. In villages where there is still undivided common land the distinction is drawn between a full owner with a share in the common land and a *malik kabza* who owns what he possesses but has no further rights. An account of the difficulty of deciding at the regular settlement of 1857, who should be recorded as proprietor of the land will be found at pages 77, etc., of Captain Davies' Gazetteer of 1892, but the matter is now of purely historical interest.

Holdings.

The assessment reports show that the district is one of small land owners. In the various Tahsils each shareholder has on the average in the—

Gujrat Tahsil, 6 acres of which 5 are cultivated,

Kharian Tahsil, 8 acres of which 5 are cultivated,

Phalia Tahsil, 15 acres of which 7 are cultivated,

and the comments on these figures in paragraph 8 of the final settlement report of 1916 have already been reproduced in Chapter II B, page 93. It is noted that the actual percentage cultivated by owners as such is 56 in Gujrat, 61 in Kharian and 60 in Phalia. Many owners cultivate their own land as tenants so long as it is mortgaged. With these figures should be compared the details of cultivating occupancy in table No. 38 in volume B. It is seen that there is little tenancy carrying occupancy right, only 7 per cent. of the district, being ten per cent. in Gujrat, 10 per cent. in Kharian and 1 per cent. in Phalia, The usual rent is a sum equal to the revenue and cesses of the holding plus a small malikana or landlord's due. The commonest form of rent for tenants at will is a payment in kind of a fraction of the produce. This is mostly a half but is also ⅓rd, ¼th, or even ⅕th on poor soils, but on the best soils instead of the half produce (grain and straw) it is common to find a fixed kind rent of Mani (5 maunds) per bigha.

As prices have risen considerably since settlement the higher of these rates now represents a very substantial cash rent. The area of land under each kind of tenancy is shown in statement No. 13 of the various assessment reports between 1913 and 1916

and the percentage in Chapter 5 of the same reports, the figures for the Tahsils are given below :—

Cultivated by	Gujrat.	Kharian.	Phalia.	Total district.
1. Owners	56	61	60	59
2. Tenants free of rent	1	1	2	1
3. Occupancy tenants—				
(a) Paying cash	9	10	1	7
(b) Paying kind	1	...	...	...
4. Tenants at will—				
(a) Paying revenue rate ...	2	2	5	3
(b) Paying cash	1	3	2	2
(c) Paying batai ½	22	20	2	15
(d) " " ⅖	1	1	3	2
(e) " " ⅓	3	2	23	9
(f) Other rates	1	...	2	1
(g) Paying in kind by fixed rates ...	3	...	...	1

These figures all relate to the time before irrigation from the Upper Jhelum Canal and it is to be expected that the conditions will soon change. The area under the smaller fraction of batai will be much smaller and probably in the canal irrigated tract cash rents will be more common. In all matters concerning the status of tenants the *chitta muzarian* of the settlement of 1857 is the oldest authority. It is true that by this time as three settlements have been made since, the status of practically all tenants has been defined in the revenue records, but reference is frequently made to those of 1857, so it is worth while repeating the following note from pages 81 to 83 of Captain Davies' Gazetteer of 1892.

Tenant right in 1857.

"At regular settlement a full enquiry was made into the status of tenants, who were divided into two main classes, tenants with rights of occupancy and tenants-at-will. The grant of proprietary rights in their holdings as *malik makbuza* to a great extent simplified the enquiry and reduced the claims for occupancy rights. The chief difficulty in fact which first arose was in discriminating between tenants and owners, as at the commencement of enquiries there was a general consent in many instances by the original owners to accord proprietary title to all tenants. It was only when the people began to see that a contrary course produced the profitable effect of malikana, that opposition began to be displayed. And where this had, from the merits of the case, to be overcome, the old proprietors, finding their loss to be of purely a negative character, generally acquiesced without much demur. In pronouncing tenants hereditary no fixed rule as to period of possession was followed. In villages of comparatively recent establishment twelve years was deemed a sufficient period; while in long established

CHAPTER III C. — Land Revenue. — Tenancy.

villages, twenty years' possession was required to be proved in order to constitute a tenant hereditary. The basis of the grant of occupancy rights in the district was the duration of the tenant's occupancy previous to the enquiry. In respect of cultivated land such possession was capable of proof, but a further question arose as to the grant of occupancy rights in waste land. It was found in compiling the record that many proprietors were shown as having large tracts of culturable waste in their exclusive possession. As the revenue was paid on cultivation it was felt that to allow proprietors to retain this waste land, which could be brought under cultivation immediately settlement was completed, would be unjust. But further enquiry showed that many such pieces of land had been in exclusive possession for a long time, and that almost every one in some villages, whether proprietors or tenants, possessed such enclosures of less or greater extent. The decision as regards tenants was that if the enclosed pasturage were required by the proprietors, the tenants might be dispossessed of all except an amount equal to 20 per cent upon his cultivation, which amount the custom of the village deemed necessary for the grazing of the plough bullocks: and if the estate were divided, the whole would of course be liable to be accounted common land. If the tenant brought any part of the enclosure under cultivation he would be as to it, non-hereditary—he could only break it up with the consent of the proprietor with whom, it would follow, he would have to arrange the rent payable on it. In the meantime, the fields comprising the enclosure were entered in the *muntakhib asamiwar* with the group of fields forming his holding. In theory the process of record may have been correct but in practice, when a tenant has been recorded with occupancy rights over a certain area, he is never dispossessed under the operation of the above rule and his right becomes absolute."

"The enquiry into rights of tenants was conducted by villages. In each village a statement was prepared showing the area of the land, the names of owners and tenants, and their respective statements as to the length of occupancy and tenancy. On this document orders were passed defining the status of the tenant. In case of disagreement between the owner and tenant as to length of possession, the parties were referred to a regular suit, and a like course was adopted if the tenant made a claim for proprietary rights. The statement was called *chitta muzarian*, and in the majority of villages is still to be found in the village Basta. The status of tenants found recorded at regular settlement with rights of occupancy have generally been considered to be held under section 6 of Act XVI of 1887. In a few cases, where the tenant was specially recorded hereditary with the consent of the owners of the land, rights under section 8 of the above Act have been allowed. The grant of rights as *malik makbuza* practically eliminated all cases which would otherwise have fallen under section 5 of the Tenancy Act."

And he noted that certain *panahi* tenants were to be classed as occupancy tenants.

Since then the rent paid by occupancy tenants has been changed only by agreement or by a suit. After the recent settlement a large number of suits for enhancement of rent has been decided and usually this rent has been raised to 12 annas

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

in the rupee of land revenue. No attempt has been made in the revenue records to classify occupancy rights according to the clauses of the Tenancy Act.

Tenancy.

With regard to tenants-at-will it is not necessary to say much. They are often owners cultivating their own land when it has been mortgaged to a non-cultivator: they are often the smaller landholders who cultivate the surplus of their wealthier neighbours: they are often the menials of the village. As already shown the usual rent is in kind which is elastic for the tenant and yet favourable to the landlord for at present prices the cash value is considerable.

Riparian custom.

The special riparian custom which used to exist is now vanishing since a fixed boundary has been laid down for all villages on both the Chenab and Jhelum rivers between 1901 and 1907. So long as the area of a village was liable to fluctuation according to changes of the stream of the river, it was obviously better to keep the variable part as common land and it was not worth while to effect a partition which might soon have no value. But on the fixing of a boundary it has been better to divide it among the owners and each man is entitled to his own field, though it is matter of fortune whether it is under water or not: if it has been submerged and left dry again it can be marked out again by reference to fixed points on firm land. More details will be found in paragraph 24 of the Final Settlement Report of 1916.

Early fiscal history.

The following account of the early fiscal history is quoted from Chapter II of the Final Settlement Report of 1916, written by Mr. H. S. Williamson, Settlement Officer :—

"At the beginning of British rule collections were based on the value of the produce realized by the Darbar. Under Maharaja Ranjit Singh the revenue was assessed mostly in kind, but sometimes in cash, and was recovered from groups of villages through local agents of varying designation. Local Chaudhries often took a contract for the revenue of their zails and assumed the position of half Government officials, half class representatives. The mode of administration seems to have been successful. The Sikh zails were the basis of the arrangement of the district into the three tahsils of Gujrat, Kharian and Phalia in 1849 but were disregarded at a rearrangement at the settlement of 1856, a circumstance which Captain Hector Mackenzie regretted.

1st summary settlement.

When the Punjab came under British management in 1846 Lieutenant Lake, Assistant Resident, made a summary money settlement of the greater part of the district basing his assessment mainly on the average of the payment of the 3 previous years. At annexation in 1849, a summary settlement was made by Mr. Melvill, Secretary to the Board of Administration. It was

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

effected at Lahore and with considerable difficulty as the chief landowners came forward unwillingly. It was soon found to be both too unequal and in many instances too high to stand.

2nd summary settlement.

Accordingly in 1851 a revision was attempted by the District Officer. It had not however made much progress when it was seen that it would not be an improvement. It was therefore cancelled and matters remained in *statu quo* till 1852. In that year the district was visited by Sir Henry Lawrence who commented with great severity upon the inequality of the assessment. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Brand Sapte, was instructed to revise the assessment without further loss of time, and the work was accomplished in 3 months. The settlement proved a good one. It corrected many and left few inequalities. It gave a reduction of 5 85 per cent. and a rate on cultivation of Re. 1-10-5. The real rate was however considerably below this as Mr. Sapte excluded from his revenue paying area a large amount of land nominally inam but of which a great portion really bore taxation. When confirming the settlement, the Board in their letter No. 2342, dated 28th October 1852, expressed the opinion that it was moderate and even light, the rate certainly low. A comparison of paragraphs 93 and 123 of Captain Hector Mackenzie's report of 1861 seems to show that the incidence on cultivation at this settlement was really Re. 1-3-3.

1st regular settlement.

A regular settlement was begun in 1852 by Mr. (later Sir Richard) Temple, who was succeeded in 1854 by Mr. E. A. Prinsep and in 1856 by Captain Hector Mackenzie who reported the result in 1859. A reduction of 8 per cent. was given and a rate of Re. 1-2·2 per cultivated acre imposed. The settlement was confirmed in 1860 for a term of 10 years to expire in 1867-68.

2nd regular settlement.

A revised assessment of the district was begun in 1865 by Captain Waterfield and was completed in 1869, taking effect from the Rabi harvest of that year. An immediate increase of 5·79 per cent. was taken giving on cultivation a rate of Re. 0-15-5 and a total increase after 15 years when progressive jamas had taken effect of 12·79 over the assessment of the regular settlement. The assessment was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to be much too low, but under the instructions of the Government of India the assessment as announced by the Settlement Officer was confirmed. The progressive jamas were not made with a view to future expansion. They were given so as not to raise too suddenly the demand of the village. But the village note-books show that in many cases the assessing officer wished to allow the owners a chance of bringing more land under cultivation before the increase took effect.

Third regular settlement.

The next revision of the settlement was made by Captain H. S. P. Davies between 1888 and 1893 and the settlement was confirmed for 20 years from the date of its introduction in each tahsil. Captain Davies found a considerable increase, 27 per cent. in cultivated area, but as much as 72 per cent. in Phalia, and was able easily to take an increase of 25 per cent. in Gujrat, 36 per cent. in Kharian, and 42 per cent. in Phalia, making 36 per cent. for the whole district. Even this made a very small rise in the incidence per acre. The villages now transferred from Shahpur were included in the Bhera tahsil of that district. They had been assessed in 1858 and again by Mr. J. Wilson in 1888, when a rise of 100 per cent. was taken.

Figures of each settlement.

The figures for each assessment circle will be found in the respective assessment reports, but the following table shows the result of each settle-

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

Figures of each settlement.

ment by tahsils with the increase per cent. and where possible, the incidence per cultivated acre :—

Tahsil.		1st summary settlement, 1849.	2nd summary settlement, 1852.	REGULAR SETTLEMENT, 1852.		REVISED SETTLEMENT, 1868.		2ND REVISED SETTLEMENT, 1892.	
				Initial.	Final.	Initial.	Final.	Initial.	Final.
Gujrat ...	Acres	281,873	274,449	...	269,113	...	293,589	365,192	348,876
	Percentage	...	− 2·5	...	...	...	+ 9·1	+ 24·4	...
	Rs.	1—5—0	1—3—3	...	1—3—2	...	1-2—11	1—4—11	1—4—8
Kharian ...	Acres.	162,361	156,310	143,950	144,680	157,327	174,579	237,349	228,241
	Percentage	...	− 3·7	− 7·7	...	+ 8·7	...	+ 36	...
	Rs.	...	1—1—8	1—0—5	0—12—1	0—13—2	0—10—9	0—14—7	0—13—8
Phalia ...	Acres	156,560	147,723	139,606	143,053	159,515	185,171	262,137	258,745
	Percentage	...	− 5·6	− 5·5	...	+ 11·5	...	+ 41·6	...
	Rs.	...	...	1—4—3	0—14—11	1—0—8	0-11—5	1—0—2	0—15—6
		1852	1853	1858					
				Initial.			Final.		
Sub-Tahsil Rukkan.	Acres	33,714	27,545	24,259			25,731	51,412	87,965
	Percentage	...	− 18·3	−11·9			+ 6·1	+ 99·8	...
	Rs.	...	...	1—2—9			0—7—7	0—15—3	0—10—7

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

Figures of each settlement.

The figures do not admit of exact comparison. Those for the first summary settlement do not include assessments on jagir villages and up to the end of the 1868 settlement the sum does not include petty assignments or the emoluments of rural office-holders. The rate per cultivated acre was not easy to attest. But even allowing for small errors, it is clear that the successive assessments have been light and that the increase of revenue has always been met by an increase of cultivated area. The revenue of the settlement now completed is not put in this statement, because conditions have changed and a considerable area has now been put under fluctuating assessment, therefore comparison cannot be made.

Working of the last settlement.

The assessment imposed at last settlement was lenient, but the character of the seasons has been more than usually marked by famine and scarcity and any assessment would have been severely tested. In the Gujrat tahsil only the part now forming the Nahri Circle has required any large amount of suspension. In the Kharian tahsil the part west of the grand trunk road has had suspensions when needed. In Phalia there have been suspensions amounting to a little more than in Kharian. The sub-tahsil Rukkan has been worst off for there the settlement broke down owing to river changes and calamities of season and both suspensions and remissions were frequent. In a district so largely dependent on rain for its agriculture it is to be expected that suspensions will be required and must be given but if the assessment is light there should be no hesitation or difficulty in recovering. The conclusion come to by the Financial Commissioner in paragraph 4 of his orders on my Phalia assessment report is that the assessment in Phalia was unquestionably light. He said 'the figures are indicative rather of a light demand collected with elasticity and care than of severity.' He went on to say 'in Kharian and Gujrat undoubtedly the old demand was lighter still and we were consequently unable to raise it so as to make it absorb anything approaching the State's proper share of net assets.' If calculated on the average demand for each year the total amount suspended in the period of settlement was in Gujrat 2·5 per cent. of the total revenue, in Kharian 7·1 per cent. and in Phalia 8·9 per cent. The sums actually remitted were 0·65 per cent., 1·8 per cent. and 4·2 per cent. respectively, of the total revenue."

Current settlement.

The recent settlement was begun in October 1912 and completed in June 1916 under the charge of Mr. H. S. Williamson, I.C.S. Full details will be found in the assessment reports of the three tahsils and the final settlement report but a brief account of the results is given in the following extracts.

The first step was the revision of the record which in Gujrat was done by a separate officer, Rai Sahib Hira Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who began the work in October 1910 and it was anticipated that the new method would save part of the cost and duration of the settlement. The subject has an important bearing on the new assessment. So the following extract from

Chapter III of the Final Settlement Report of 1916 is quoted *in extenso* :—

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

Measurement at last settlement.

" 16. The tendency of Punjab settlement policy for a long time past has been to avoid the trouble and expense of making completely new maps of any district, and where possible existing maps have been revised. The procedure of the Gujrat settlement shows an extreme application of the method.

" At last settlement between 1888 and 1893 the maps of 539 villages were corrected, and 886 villages were remeasured altogether on either the square or plane table system. The method of revision and the details of the above numbers will be seen in paragraphs 24 to 27 of Captain Davies' final settlement report. The maps corrected were nearly all in tahsils Gujrat and Kharian and it is therefore to be noticed that when instructions were given about the system of measurement to be adopted in Gujrat there were 539 villages whose maps had never been done on the square system and where the original maps dated from 1868. But it must also be noted that (paragraph 25 of Captain Davies' final report) the scale used at revised settlement was 50 karams to the inch. Therefore where map correction has now been done the map is still of the scale of 50 karams, and in the whole district there are still 536 villages with these maps though all new measurement is done on the scale of 40 karams. Captain Davies shows the various tests employed to see whether revision or remeasurement should be done. He says (paragraph 24) :—

" 'In all cases where there was the slightest doubt remeasurement was ordered. Considering the amount of time spent on tracing the old maps the various methods of testing the correctness of the maps, and the actual preparation of the corrected maps, I consider that there was very slight saving in the amount of time the patwari was employed on them, and there is by no means the certainty that the corrected maps are as correct as those of the villages remeasured. If the work had to be done again it would be more satisfactory to at once remeasure the whole area.'

Instructions for map correction.

" 17. For this settlement it was decided to make the experiment of bringing the maps and records of the greater part of the district up to date before settlement operations were started. Sanction was given in Punjab Government letter No. 1584, dated 5th August 1910. The work was not to be done in villages which would be measured by Killabandi or in riverain villages where complete remeasurement was required. The map correction proposed was to be of a more abbreviated kind than that in other districts. The patwari had to prepare at a special girdawari a list of all fields of which the map required correction. These would be of three kinds—

" (*i*) Fields, which in consequence of past changes, such as partition, sale, mortgage with possession, or exchange, had already received batta numbers in the current records: (*ii*) those in which changes had taken place, which ought to be embodied in the map, but which had hitherto been recognised only by min numbers. An example is clearly recognised separate possession by two or more shareholder in a joint holding : (*iii*) new fields which ought

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

Instructions for map correction.

to be shown in the map, but which had not yet been given separate number of any kind, *e.g.*. fields recorded as unirrigated, part of which have become irrigated are fields inconveniently large for crop inspection purposes. In such cases fields were to be subdivided only in accordance with boundaries actually existing on the ground. If the previous records of a field showed discrepancy of more than 10 per cent. the field was to be remeasured. These fields were to be shown by a red cross in the 'remarks' column of the Khasra girdawari, afterwards the patwari had to go over them on the spot and in the presence of the persons concerned, check all the entries of the previous jamabandi; while doing this he had to write up all mutations coming to light and note in the khasra all new fields which would be required. At this stage the patwari was directed to bring the genealogical tree up to date by preparing an abbreviated new one showing in one line the names of persons in existence at last settlement. For the purpose of map correction the patwari was provided with a copy of the settlement map of the village on long cloth, but omitting the numbers showing the measurements (karukan). The settlement numbers were shown in pencil. With this tracing in his hand the patwari was to visit each field and remeasure all the new fields in his list. He had to rechain only such boundaries as had been altered by the subdivision of fields and note in pencil the measurements (karukan) actually made. Then keeping as far as possible to the old numbers a new series was made in pencil. After the check by the Kanungo the new numbers would be inked in: the old field boundaries then being shown in black, the new ones in red. A supplementary field book was to be made, showing only the fields corrected or altered. As the new field numbers were inked in on the cloth map they were to be noted in the column of the Khasra girdawari. The area of the fields had to be calculated on the old method of last settlement to avoid confusion, *i.e.*, the average length of each pair of opposite sides was multiplied together. Another copy of the old map had been made by a tracing in pencil on wax cloth. This was made a complete map by copying the new entries from the corrected map, and the old unaltered karukan from the map of last settlement. It was filed in the tahsil, and a copy of it was made on long cloth (latha) for the use of the patwari. The above instructions were carried out by a special staff working under the supervision of Rai Sahib Hira Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who also became Extra Assistant Settlement Officer when regular settlement operations began. He began work in October 1910. The complete revision was calculated to take not more than 2 years, and in paragraph 9 of letter No. 270, dated 28th March 1912, the Financial Commissioner said that by October 1912 the revised record should be ready for the whole district except the part where killabandi had to be done. The programme of work was that one-third was to be done in the first year and two thirds in the second year, though this calculation omitted to regard the large amount of work to be thrown on the patwaris by the census of 1911, and in the end the jamabandis were not ready by October 1912, but were with difficulty filed by the end of March 1913, when Rai Sahib Hira Singh left the district on retirement. The total number of villages in which he made new records was 1,060.

Method adopted.

"18. The map correction was carried out in the greater part of the Gujrat and Kharian tahsils and in the Hithar Circles of the Phalia tahsil, that is, in all parts where more precise measurement was not to be done.

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

Method adopted.

But in the Gojar of Kharian map correction was done and also later killabandi. The principle underlying this system is that the new maps are merely supplementary to those of last settlement and are to be considered authoritative only as regards those fields which have undergone changes since last settlement. The staff in charge of such map correction is not responsible for the accuracy of the maps of fields which have undergone no change, or for the *karukan* other than those chained by them. Therefore as in other districts where this method was in force the special staff was responsible for only half the new map. It was a further step that in Gujrat the Settlement Officer was not responsible for the work at all. The map correction was done before I arrived and it was presumed that the work was adequate to form a settlement record, and need not require further attention, and although I have done something as described below to improve the record I was not in a position to do more. The jamabandi of Rai Sahib Hira Singh has been accepted as the settlement record in Gujrat tahsil, and in part of Kharian, but has been superseded by a later jamabandi in Phalia.

Defect of the system.

" 19. It was soon found that the result of map correction was in many ways defective. A large number of mutations was constantly being attested and that was a significant indication that the record was not really up to date or correct. Efforts were made to keep the record right, but the great test remained to see whether the distribution of revenue could be made upon it. When the bachh papers were being prepared numerous mistakes in the jamabandi were found, and in many cases a good deal of time had to be spent on correcting them before the bachh could be proceeded with. The great defect in the whole system was that the patwari had no complete field book and no khatauni at all. The procedure laid down for the making of a quadrennial jamabandi may be appropriate when the serial numbering of a village is not changed. But where that radical change is made a field book is necessary: otherwise the patwari cannot make his totals to see whether all the land of the village has been properly accounted for. The expedient of having an old field book with the old numbering and a supplementary field book. with an incomplete numbering, only caused complication. A khatauni is necessary because it helps the patwari and his superiors to check individual holdings, and by the rule that a copy is to be given to the villager it ensures a check by the man most intimately concerned before the work is finally recorded. The innovation that changes of number and other particulars should be recorded in the margin of the khasra girdawari meant that it was done in an inconveniently narrow place (for if the girdawari had been in use for 4 years there was no blank space left) and in a form extremely hard for any one to check or even read. The difficulty was increased if the patwari was transferred to another circle and in such a press of work this often happened. The patwari often made out for himself an informal list which was really an unauthorised and unchecked khatauni. In the end the patwari had taken just as much trouble in making rough notes as he would have done in writing up the usual papers, but the result was worse Further, the important matter of attestation of kinds of soil was almost enirely neglected. It is true that changes in soil have to be recorded even at quadrennial attestation. But my experience of the district is that it is seldom done thoroughly but left till settlement. As the procedure of the abbreviated map correction was largely paper work changes were not recorded even in

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

Defect of the system.

altered fields, and practically in none of the unaltered fields. The record of chahi land is important for the assessment. In the Gujrat tahsil I found a discrepancy but not enough to affect the assessment unduly. But in Phalia I found a large difference and had at the last moment to ask for a revision of the assessment (see paragraph 60). Another defect arises from the character of the country in the Gujrat and Kharian tahsils. The hill streams which had wide sandy beds are constantly changing their courses, and either encroaching on cultivated land or reclaiming land previously unculturable. A good map should show the line of these streams although the land in their beds as well as on their banks is owned by the villages. But as the instructions were chiefly concerned with ownership and tenancy, the changes in kind of soil in unaltered fields got no attention. I subsequently had lines drawn to show the present bank of streams so that in future at any rate the settlement course can be seen. The maps were not coloured, and it was difficult to see where the village habitation is, or roads, or any other prominent feature. I had the colouring done, but naturally it took up time. A great defect is that for unaltered fields no *karukan* are shown. The map is incomplete in itself, and for any field unaltered during map correction the old map is still the only authority. Though it is an advantage that the tracing cloth copy in the tahsil and the long cloth copy in the possession of the patwari have been completed by addition of the *karukan* in unaltered fields. But the comparison of these fair copies with the original map was owing to lack of time, and lack of staff, not very well done. The *shajranasab* is also an incomplete document and is supplementary to the one of last settlement. But in practice it does not allow the patwari's work to be done. Every man who was in possession at last settlement is shown on one line whether he was then eighty years old or only one year. The patwari cannot make out any mutation of inheritance except the simple one of son inheriting from a father, without reference to the old genealogical tree which he had by rule to send into the tahsil.

Other defects.

"20. The above are some of the defects of the system. There were other grave defects which are due to the method with which the system was carried out. The staff employed was far too small. There were only 3 Naib-Tahsildars for 3 tahsils, 10 kanungos and 60 patwaris extra, and the full number of patwaris was not employed by Rai Sahib Hira Singh. The Naib-Tahsildar had about 30 to 40 patwaris to control. He could get round to each man only once in about 1½ or 2 months, and then spend only one day. In that one day he had innumerable mutations to attest, and could give little time to the check of the work. The work was more than the Naib-Tahsildars could check and in map correction the patwari's outturn is greater than at remeasurement. Hence they failed to check the new map with the old original when the corrections had been made, and apart from changes in a map frequent copying is the source of many errors, and check is required. The attestation of the old jamabandi was scamped. The new jamabandi too was not checked with the old jamabandi but only with the imperfect material from which the new one was made, and the patwari's copy was not compared with the Government copy till I put on the settlement staff to do it. The final result of defective system, errors due to hasty work and insufficient inspection, was naturally a record not good enough to be the basis of assessment. I therefore had to complete the record as far as I could, though my original schedule made no allowance of men or time or money for the purpose.

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

Alterations subsequently made.

"21. The staff had to spend a good deal of time in checking the new jamabandi with the old one before the bachh papers could be prepared, and in comparing the 2 copies of the new jamabandi with one another. Colouring of the maps was done and a new genealogical tree was made in every village which according to the instructions for making a genealogical tree at settlement goes back to the fourth generation. I further had an index made showing every khasra number and the holding in which it is to be found. This is a useful paper for it ensures that numbers are not omitted or duplicated. In subsequent crop inspections and in the making of subsequent jamabandis I have had special attention paid to the classification of soil. Further, in dealing with hundreds of applications for *nishandahi* I have had to take up the time of my staff with showing the boundaries of fields which ought to have been shown to the zamindars during measurement at a normal resettlement.

Conclusion.

"22. To give a conclusion on the whole matter of the abbreviated map correction, it has now been abandoned and will not be attempted again in other settlements. The Settlement Officers concerned should be thankful. If map correction is to be done it should be done with a complete field book and a khatauni and complete map: the staff should be large enough to deal with the increased rapidity of work and it should be done under the supervision of the Settlement Officer, not by another officer prior to his arrival. The record has been made workable only at the cost of much trouble and worry. If the time and money devoted to the map correction had from the first been added to the settlement complete remeasurement could have been done. As it was, time supposed to be given to other things, was devoted to constant correction of the record. If the jamabandis and the maps had been accepted just as they were when Rai Sahib Hira Singh had finished them they would have been a bad record of rights. I am glad the Gujrat system will not be adopted again and I can only give it my heartfelt condemnation.

Other systems of measurements improved map correction.

"23. In the villages which have been measured during the course of settlement operations proper, the following methods have been adopted :—

(1) Remeasurement in riverain villages on data given by the Survey Department.

(2) Killabandi.

(3) Complete remeasurement.

(4) A combination of (1) and (2) with map correction.

"To deal first with the map correction. In nearly all the villages along the riverains, only the part subject to river action has been remeasured according to the method (3) which will be described below. The other part was done by map correction where the old map was found to be good enough. Similarly in the villages of the Bar, partly above and partly below the nakka or old high bank, the part below the nakka was subjected only to map

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

correction. But in each case to make the maps of the village uniform I did the work on masavis instead of on long cloth: a complete field book was prepared, *i.e.*, including the numbers unaltered by copying out the old entry so that the series is complete: a khatauni was made for the whole village and a genealogical tree was made for the whole village, and as much care was spent on comparing the record with the old papers as was necessary. This work was done in 105 villages on the riverain and in 34 of the Bar villages, and in 9 villages all three kinds of work were done."

Details of current settlement.

On his arrival the Settlement Officer began the measurement of the tract to be irrigated by the canal and in all villages where the people wished to have canal water for both crops, it was a condition that the area should be demarcated into rectangular fields measuring one acre each. This had to be done with the consent of the people and was a delicate task which was satisfactorily accomplished. The details will be seen in paragraph 25 of the Final Settlement Report. This rectification of field boundaries was not done in the areas receiving only kharif irrigation.

The Settlement Officer also proceeded to make the usual preliminary reports necessary for the assessment. The classification of soils is of great importance for the proper determination and distribution of the demand, but at the previous settlement of 1888 to 1892 the only classification was by irrigation that is into *chahi*, *sailab* and *barani* and as no more detailed classification had been considered, and the new papers were based on the previous classification, no change was made. The orders regarding the selection of years to show the averages of matured area, and yield of crops and the prices sanctioned will be seen in Chapter IV of the Final Settlement Report. Some changes were made in the assessment circles mainly on account of the prospect of canal irrigation and the circles as finally constituted are—

Gujrat.	*Kharian.*	*Phalia.*
Hithar.	Bet Jhelum.	Bet Jhelum.
Jatatar.	Pabbi.	Bar.
Nahri.	Maira.	Hithar East.
Bulandi.	Gojar.	Hithar West.

and in the following statement the main figures regarding the

sanctioned new assessment are given for those circles where the revenue is fixed :—

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

Details of curren settlement.

Tahsil	Assessment circle.	Old demand	Sanctioned new assessment	Imposed.	Increase.	Soil rates or cultivated area: Chahi.	Soil rates: Sailab.	Soil rates: Barani.	Crop rates on harvest area: Chahi.	Crop rates: Sailab.	Crop rates: Barani.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
GUJRAT.	Hithar ...	90,488	1,11,000	1,11,249	23	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 9 0	2 14 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	
	Jatatar ...	62,906	80,000	79,955	27	2 14 0	1 13 0	1 7 0	2 13 0	1 12 0	1 7 0	
	Nahri ...	63,845	71,000	71,140	11	1 14 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 1 0	
	Bulandi ...	1,31,637	1,76,000	1,76,015	34	2 6 0	1 8 0	1 3 0	2 6 0	1 8 0	1 3 6	
KHARIAN.	Bet Jhelum...	18,906	21,000	22,468	19	2 6 0	1 14 0	1 0 0	2 6 0	2 0 3	1 0 6	
	Pabbi ...	33,044	44,000	41,920	37*	2 4 0	...	0 14 0	2 8 0	...	0 15 0	*Excluding 5 villages.
	Maira ...	1,27,140	1,67,000	1,66,883	31	2 0 0	...	1 3 0	2 8 0	...	1 3 6	
	Gojar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mainly fluctuating assessment.
PHALIA.	Bet Jhelum...	29,071	37,000	37,550	29	2 10 0	1 14 0	0 13 0	2 9 0	1 12 0	0 13 0	
	Bar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fluctuating assessment.
	Hithar East...	1,23,253	1,46,000	1,44,834	17	1 13 0	1 10 0	0 10 0	2 1 0	1 10 0	0 12 0	Deducting area in Bar.
	Hithar West ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fluctuating assessment.

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

Tahsil Gujrat.

For each circle the following notes are quoted from the Final Settlement Report :—

GUJRAT TAHSIL.

As the Gujrat Hithar is a riverain circle the amount sanctioned was imposed on the figures of revised area according to the new measurements which were not complete when the assessment report was written. The circle is a good one and the assessment is not excessive. Some of the villages at the western end may possibly get canal water but apparently the distributary which would command them is not being made. A fluctuating water advantage rate of Re. 1-8-0 per acre has been announced in one village and the same will be applied to other villages which finally do obtain canal irrigation.

When the Bhimbar stream was diverted into the canal and certain land was no longer flooded a remission of assessment was made from Kharif 1914, amounting to Rs. 1,131.

The Gujrat Jatatar Circle is mostly good but there is a part to the west between the railway and the canal which has the least rainfall and was already assessed rather high, but as little increase has been taken here, it should now be secure.

The Gujrat Nahri Circle has had a varied history as it comprised the old Bhimbar Circle which used to get flooding from the Bhimbar and in consequence a deposit of clay was left, and when the Bhimbar changed its course this soil was hard to work. In other parts the stream left a deposit of sand. The characteristics of the circle were rather obscured in 1892 by its inclusion in the large Jatatar Circle, and a heavy increase was taken about 40 per cent. compared with about 22 in the other circles. It has required suspensions and remissions much more than any other part of the Gujrat tahsil, and has now rightly been more leniently treated, the increase being small. When canal irrigation begins at 25 or 20 per cent., of the area for Kharif with first and last waterings for Rabi on half that area the fixed assessment will be maintained but each acre irrigated in the Kharif will pay a water advantage rate of Re. 1-8-0. Nothing will be paid in the Rabi. The water advantage rate is the same in all villages, as the men preferred not to have it differentiated. In 19 villages which will get a small area irrigated from a perennial channel 30 per cent., Government at first ordered that a fluctuating assessment be imposed at the Kharian rates. But as only parts of villages were concerned, and the people preferred to retain their

CHAPTER III—C. — Land Revenue. — Tahsil Gujrat

fixed assessment and pay water advantage rate, that was approved by Government and a suggested transfer of these villages to the Kharian tahsil deferred till the results of irrigation are seen (Financial Commissioner's letter No. 3011, dated 27th April 1916). Water rates will be paid in both harvests according to the sanctioned schedule which will, I hope, have a different rate for the perennial channels in the Bars and for the Kharif channels in the inferior soil of the Hithar.

When the Bhimbar stream was finally diverted into the canal and certain land was no longer flooded, a remission of assessment was made amounting to Rs. 1,180 from Kharif 1914.

The Gujrat Bulandi Circle is a large one and occupies almost half the tahsil, and naturally contains land of various kinds. It was at previous settlements split up into smaller circles and as I think more conveniently for the purposes of assessment. The part to the east is the high uneven ground towards Jammu, sandy and stony to the edge of the rivers Tavi and Chenab where is some land regularly flooded by these rivers. The western half is more level soil and is of a firm loam which produces good crops, but it is much cut up by the sandy beds of ravines which do much damage. The rainfall is good and crops seldom fail from drought, or at any rate there is scarcely ever a succession of bad seasons.

KHARIAN TAHSIL.

Tahsil Kharian.

As the Kharian Bet Jhelum is a riverain circle the area reported was changed when measurements were finished and the old demand was changed too. The sanctioned rates were therefore applied to the new area in order that the sum announced in each case should apply properly to the area in the settlement jamabandi. Subsequently changes due to diluvion were calculated in the ordinary way. The final amount was a light assessment.

The Kharian Pabbi Circle is varied from infertile high land and stony slopes to fertile depressions among the hills. The assessment has always been light, and is still light: I found it quite easy in assessing to take rather more than the sanctioned sum, and am inclined to think now that the circle could bear a higher assessment. The quality of the soil is not much inferior to that of the Maira and the rainfall is better. The record of measurement among the more hilly parts is of doubtful accuracy.

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

Tahsil Kharian.

The Kharian Maira Circle at previous settlements had been marked off into small circles, but all were combined in 1892 by Captain Davies into one large one. I think it was too large for it contained 399 villages of very varying characters. In such a large circle as this it is not possible for officers reviewing or passing orders on an assessment report to do so satisfactorily, and an undue amount of difference is left to the discretion of the Settlement Officer, whose work can then only be found in the village notes, and not in the assessment reports. The present circle is smaller but even then it comprises three markedly different tracts—the sandy stony part bordering on the Jammu State, the fertile valley of the Bhimbar and the dry part west of the Grand Trunk Road. Of these the Bhimbar valley is much the best and was assessed above rates: the other parts below.

In the Kharian Gojar Circle the old demand was Rs. 50,652, but comparison cannot be made with the new demand because this circle (which in future will include 5 villages previously included in the Pabbi) is mostly under fluctuating assessment. The parts outside the canal boundary have been assessed at rates corresponding to neighbouring and similar villages of the Maira Circle and 7 villages which refused canal water have also been assessed to fixed revenue. The total is Rs. 9,800. For the rest the circle rates sanctioned were fluctuating as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chahi	2	2	0
Nahri	2	4	0
Barani	1	2	0

The worst villages are those at the south-east bordering on the Gujrat tahsil as this is really a continuation of the *nakka* or old high bank of the river which is so important in a feature in the villages of Phalia. These villages have been assessed lightly and good villages have been assessed above rates. The final result if calculated on the 50 per cent. which is to be irrigated will give an excess over the sanctioned amount by about 1½ per cent. The circle was previously badly off as it is the driest part of the Kharian tahsil and frequent suspensions had been required. It is now proposed to irrigate 50 per cent. and with a fluctuating assessment, the need for suspensions will disappear. The present assessment is a tentative one and the

rates have only been roughly differentiated. The circle rates have been applied to most villages. Accurate differentiation can be done only when the result of canal irrigation has been seen.

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

PHALIA TAHSIL.

Tahsil Phalia.

As the Bet Jhelum is a riverain circle the area reported was changed before new measurements were done, and the revenue on this area was changed also. The sanctioned rates were applied to the new area in order that the sum announced in each case should apply properly to the area in the Settlements Jamabandi. Subsequent changes due to diluvion will be calculated in the ordinary way. The circle includes a little land south of the main line of the Lower Jhelum Canal which will be irrigated by the Upper Jhelum Canal. But in only 3 villages was it necessary to announce a canal assessment at fluctuating rates as the other villages refused canal water because the area commanded is sandy and gives quite good enough barani crops. The circle will in future be larger as the riverain villages transferred from Shahpur have been joined to them, so that the whole riverain shall be in one circle.

In the Phalia Bar Circle the old demand was Rs. 80,189, but the statistics relating to the new demand cannot be given in a tabular form because the assessment from Kharif 1916 will be almost all fluctuating. The Bar Circle is really in three parts (*a*) the central plateau which will receive perennial irrigation ; (*b*) the part below the *nakka* towards the Jhelum River which will receive 30 per cent. perennial irrigation ; (*c*) the part below the *nakka* towards the Chenab which will get 30 per cent. perennial or 25 per cent. Kharif irrigation according to the contours. The difficulty in assessment arose from the fact that the villages comprising (*b*) and (*c*) were also partly in (*a*). And as the different intensities of irrigation were to be treated differently it was necessary to have more than one kind of assessment in a village.

The orders with regard to (*a*) are simple, the rates are fluctuating and are nahri Rs. 2-6-0, chahi Re. 1-12-0, barani Re. 1. As the present assessment is tentative and will probably be revised in ten years the rates have been applied to most villages alike, but villages obviously below average or where there is any considerable proportion of land on the broken edges of the plateau, have been assessed below rates : obviously

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

Tahsil Phalia.

good villages have been assessed above rates. Usually the difference was made only in the nahri rate, but in three villages where the chahi was not of the normal Bar kind that was varied also, and in two villages which extend down to the river, the chahi rate was varied and on part of the area a fixed assessment was imposed.

In (*b*) and (*c*) the orders of the Financial Commissioner were that for 30 per cent. perennial irrigation a fixed assessment should be imposed with a fluctuating water advantage but that, where chahi was not considerable, full fluctuation at Bar rates might be adopted : for 25 per cent. Kharif irrigation a fixed assessment and fluctuating water advantage rate of Re. 1. The Lieutenant-Governor directed that the villagers should be allowed the option of full fluctuation.

In (*b*) the men mostly asked for full fluctuation, as they did not wish to have different systems in the same village. Three villages, however, elected for the double system and have a fixed assessment with fluctuating water advantage rate in the part below the *nakka*. Three villages which cannot be irrigated have an assessment entirely fixed. Where the fluctuating assessment was given in the part below the *nakka*, the Bar rate was not appropriate for chahi. The Bar rate is Re. 1-12-0 fluctuating, while the fixed rate sanctioned for the lower part was Rs. 2 and the villages adjoin villages of the Bet Jhelum Circle where the circle rate for chahi is Rs. 2-10-0. In the part below the *nakka* I announced a chahi rate of Rs. 2-4-0 fluctuating in the villages. The area under a fixed assessment is chahi 1,608 acres, sailab 44 and barani 418, total 2,070, assessed at Rs. 3,630. In this area canal irrigation in one village will pay a water advantage rate of Re. 1-4-0 per acre.

In (*c*) the configuration of the country will make irrigation much more difficult. The lower area of the Bar villages is partly in a depression under the old high bank, partly on a ridge of sand which separates the depression from the Hithar Circle. In these villages the men nearly all asked for fixed assessment, only 6 out of 25 electing for a fluctuating assessment in the part below the high bank. These 25 villages are those which adjoin the new circle Hithar East (referred to in the next paragraph). The western villages which adjoin the new circle of the Hithar West were all given a fluctuating assessment so as to maintain uniformity. So out of the Bar villages in (*c*) under fixed assessment were 5,750 acres *chahi* and 4,583

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

Tahsil Phalia.

barani on which I announced Rs. 12,270. Some of these villages should in future be included in the Hithar Circle. Proposals for the re-alignment of the boundary of the Bar and Hithar villages have been made, and approved of in Financial Commissioner's letter No. 26-S., dated 22nd May 1916. The Phalia Hithar East Circle was formed out of the eastern part of the old Hithar and Bet Chenab Circles as far as a line drawn roughly west of Kadirabad. The chahi and barani of old Bet Chenab was in no way different from that of the Hithar so the main change was the addition of sailab and the circle became more compact, for the real difference there is between east and west. The circle is an old river-bed as described in paragraph 1. It has a sandy sub-soil covered with a layer of silt of very varying thickness. Water is near the surface and wells are not hard to construct. But as the rain is deficient and variable the barani crops of the tract are not good, and well water is spread over a very large area. The statistics for the assessment of the circle were based on the records made by Rai Sahib Hira Singh before my arrival. But under the orders of the Financial Commissioner I made a quadrennial jamabandi for the whole circle. It was not possible to do any real check on the ground but the paper check of the jamabandi was much more thorough, and it was discovered that the chahi had been overestimated by as much as 7,000 acres, and while the assessment report was still under the consideration of Government, a reference had to be made asking for a reduction in the proposed assessment. The sum finally sanctioned for this circle was Rs. 1,46,000. The village assessments were difficult because my tentative assessments had been based on one set of figures and I had later to revise them on the basis of another set. Some villages had a large drop in chahi, and it was found that if the new statistics were correct some were already over-assessed, and others could not fairly pay an increase. To have the statistics upset at the last moment was very disconcerting. The final assessment excluded an area of 1,724 acres in 5 villages which was above the *nakka* and so was assessed at fluctuating Bar rates. The rest was assessed to a fixed revenue of Rs. 1,44,834 which, excluding the fluctuating area, is about Rs. 550 less than the sanctioned sum. Under the orders on my report the villages to have canal irrigation 25 per cent. kharif were offered the option of a fully fluctuating assessment (at rates chahi Rs. 2, sailab Re. 1-8-0, barani Re. 1) but all refused. The canal assessment was announced in all villages alike, a rate of one rupee in kharif

CHAPTER III-C. Land Revenue. Tahsil Phalia

only on each acre irrigated. Nothing is to be paid as additional land revenue on land which gets first and last watering for rabi. The limits of the circle will be changed as noted at the end of paragraph 59 by transferring 5 villages to the Bar and including 2 villages from the Bar.

The Phalia Hithar West Circle is composed of parts of the old Hithar and Bet Chenab Circles of the Phalia tahsil with the villages of the Chenab Circle of the Bhera tahsil which had been transferred from Shahpur. The Phalia villages previously had a fixed assessment. The Chenab villages since 1910-11 have had a fluctuating assessment. The fixed assessment imposed by Mr. J. Wilson as Settlement Officer in 1888 had broken down owing to climatic conditions and the drain of tenants to the neighbouring canal colony villages. Frequent suspensions and remissions were required and finally the villages were put under a fluctuating assessment at the rates of the Hafizabad Circle of the Gujranwala district, slightly modified. No term was fixed for their settlement, but it most naturally was a temporary expedient and the villages have been re-assessed with the other villages of the Phalia tahsil. The need for leniency is shown by the record of 4 years' collections. The original fixed assessment of 1888 was Rs. 25,360, but the average of 4 years from kharif 1910 to rabi 1914 was only Rs. 15,982. The conditions of the tract obviously justify leniency still. The drain of tenants is bound to continue when the Bar of Phalia is irrigated, even though 25 per cent. kharif irrigation in these villages will prevent them from getting too bad. The previous rates have been raised little. The rates sanctioned by Government in 1909 were—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chahi	1	8	0
Sailab I	1	8	0
Do. II	1	0	0
Do. III	0	8	0
Barani	1	0	0

As a matter of fact these rates were not actually imposed by Mr. Rudkin. His chahi rates in the villages were Re. 1-4-0 or Re. 1-6-0. The barani rates were 14 annas, Re. 1 and Re. 1-2-0,

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

Tahsil Phalia.

but the average would be the one rupee sanctioned. The new rates sanctioned—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chahi	1	12	0
Sailab I	1	8	0
Do. II	1	0	0
Barani	1	0	0

will, therefore, give a larger increase than was anticipated in the report. In assessing the new Hithar West Circle the eastern part is the better and has been assessed above rates, the chahi rates being usually Re. 1-14-0. The western half is kept below rates and in many villages the chahi rate is Re. 1-10-0. In all cases the nahri rate is the same as the chahi. In making my village announcements, I have assessed more villages above rates than below, so if the calculation be made on the average harvested area, there will be an excess of about one per cent. In future the circle will be changed by transferring to the Bar the villages which have part of their area above the part below the *nakka*, though in these the part below must at future assessments be made to correspond with the neighbouring and similar villages of the Hithar.

The Phalia Bar Rukkan was a temporary circle made in order to avoid complication of statistics. The villages have been joined to either the Bar Circle or the Bet Jhelum and the assessment made to fit in with the neighbouring villages of those circles.

Villages not assessed.

The district boundary as now constituted includes certain villages which were assessed with other villages irrigated by the Lower Jhelum Canal, and they have not been included in my assessment. They are Khizar, Pind Makku, Fakirian, Garh and Mona Depôt, with part of Chak Raib, Gurbakhshpura and Mona. Two villages in the riverain, Malakwal and Nasirpur, were assessed by Mr. M. S. Leigh, Settlement Officer of Shahpur, but I have announced their assessment to take effect from kharif 1916 like the rest of the Bet Jhelum, with which they will in future be joined. Details of the distribution of revenue, progressive assessments and protective leases for wells will be found in paragraphs 65 to 67 of the Final Settlement Report. The instalments referred to in paragraph 72 have been changed by Financial Commissioner's letter No. 4849, dated 20th July 1916, accepting the 15th January and 1st July and subsequent fortnights.

CHAPTER III—C.

Land Revenue.

Revenue Assignments.

(*d*) The number of revenue assignments left after the revision of settlement was—

In perpetuity	...	...	151
For maintenance of institution		...	46
During the pleasure of Government		...	78
For term of settlement	...	...	28
For a life or lives	...	...	77
	Total	...	380

Most are small and at the old rates showed an assigned sum of Rs. 43,641, but because of the increase in cultivation from irrigation the larger ones would be much increased and until the irrigated tract is fully developed it cannot be said what they amount to.

In future there should not ordinarily be much need for suspensions or remissions of revenue. The only insecure tract under fixed assessment is that between the main line of the canal and the Grand Trunk Road and certain villages along the Chenab river. A list of villages classed as insecure is in Appendix III of the Final Settlement Report.

Upper Jhelum Canal Colony.

In the chapter on land revenue it is appropriate to give a short account of the Upper Jhelum Canal Colony. It is a small colony of only 40,000 acres and consists of certain Government rakhs or reserves, mostly those detailed on page 91. They are of irregular shape and are mixed up with old proprietary villages, so that there was no means of giving separate water-courses. Each rakh had to be irrigated with regard to its contour and shares water-courses with one or more villages. The land has been broken up into 46 *chaks* or new colony estates. The lines of killabandi adopted for the proprietary villages have been continued through the colony estates and the land has been demarcated into rectangular acres. During settlement the Settlement Officer was also Colonization Officer, but since June 1916 the Deputy Commissioner has been in charge. The work needed from the beginning a small separate staff and Chaudhri Kesar Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who had had much experience of colony work in its initial stages in the Lower Chenab Canal, was selected for the work and with B. Ram Singh, Naib-Tahsildar, has done well. Up to now permanent allotment has been made of only 35,310 acres. The first men to receive land were certain old grantees of the Lower Jhelum Colony who were transferred to

CHAPTER III-D.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

Upper Jhelum Canal Colony.

Gujrat to make room for extensions of cavalry horse-runs : next were certain men who received grants in compensation for damage done by the construction of the Upper Jhelum Canal : the Forest Department has taken a large area of excellent land for an irrigated plantation : dairy farms have a grant of 1,000 acres : some military and other grantees have received possession and the rest is given out for temporary cultivation pending the arrival of permanent grantees who will probably be military. Since October 1918 when Chaudhri Kesar Ram became the Revenue Assistant of the district there has been no separate Colony Assistant, but the area though comparatively small will need care and attention for some time. It is administered under a separate law (Act V of 1912) and the enforcement of colony conditions always means more work for the District Officer than the ordinary work in proprietary villages. But there should be no difficulty in getting all the conditions fulfilled because no grantee is likely to run any risk willingly of losing the excellent land of this colony.

Section D.—Miscellaneous Revenue.

Excise.

The revenue collections under heads other than land revenue will be found in Table 41 (Excise), 42 (Income-tax), and 44 (General).

The Provincial Excise establishment was revised in 1909, and the staff now in this district is one Inspector and one Sub-Inspector with a Moharrir. The district is one of Muhammadans and is not important from an Excise point of view. The consumption of country-spirit is not great though it is increasing perhaps because it is thought to be efficacious against plague. The spirit is obtained from the Rawalpindi Distillery. The receipts from foreign liquors are declining. The consumption of drugs and opium is small and there are four shops for the sale of either spirit or drugs. Foreign liquor is chiefly sold at the Railway Refreshment Rooms at Lala Musa and Malakwal. Country spirit is chiefly consumed by the Sikhs and Hindus. Offences against the Excise Law are not numerous, though some cases of illicit distillation have been found in recent year.

Income-tax.

The bulk of this tax is paid by the trading and money-lending classes. Since 1903-04 the minimum taxable income has been raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, and to Rs. 2,000 from 1st April 1919,—*vide* Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, IV of 1919. But, as in other districts, this has led, a closer scrutiny of assessees, and there has been a gradual but to steady rise in the

CHAPTER III—E.

Local and Municipal Government.

Income-tax.

number of assessees and the amount recovered, and under the new Income-tax Act of 1918, which gives greater power to taxing authorities to demand returns of income, it is probable that a further increase will be seen. However if we assume that the tax-payers are the Arora, Khatri and Bhatia alone that is about 55,000 persons, and if they pay the whole Rs. 40,782 of 1916-17 it cannot be said they are anything but very lightly taxed. Comparison perhaps be made with those shown in Table 17 as living by pasture and agriculture, a total of 434,751 persons paying a land revenue averaging rather more than Rs. 8,00,000.

Section E.—Local and Municipal Government.

District Board.

The District Board consists of the chief executive officials and leading land-owners of the district, with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman. There are in all 40 members, of whom 8 are appointed by official designation, 5 nominated by the Commissioner and 27 elected. A list is given in Appendix I-G.

The Superintendent of Police has recently (1918) been made an *ex-officio* member. The salaried staff comprises a Secretary and his office and a District Engineer, with a Sub-Overseer in each Tahsil. The Board looks after the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and management of hospitals, dispensaries and schools: some rest-houses: the planting and preservation of road-side trees. The number of ordinary meetings held last year 1917-18 was 6. In the last few years the Deputy Commissioner has constituted sub-committees for each Tahsil and for specific objects, such as Finance, Public Works and Education, and finds that business is expedited.

Table 45 shows the income and expenditure of the Board. The income shows a large increase since 1905-06, largely owing to grants for special purposes, engineering establishment, veterinary hospitals, roads and schools, especially the last two; then owing to the addition of some villages to the district in 1911, and finally by the increase of local rate after the new Settlement and the large increase in land revenue in the irrigated tract. The expenditure shows a steady rise. The head "Medical" has been high since 1906-07 on account of Plague, and Education has been getting higher each year. In recent years great advances have been made in education (see Section I) and it has been necessary to give higher salaries to obtain competent teachers.

The District Board has now (1918) agreed to the raising of the local rate from Rs. 8-5-4 per cent. to the maximum legal

CHAPTER III—E. — Local and Municipal Government. — District Board.

limit of Rs. 10-6-8. This will give an increase in income and as the irrigation from the Upper Jhelum Canal developes the income of the Board will increase rapidly. But there will be corresponding calls for expenditure under all heads. A large scheme of roads in the Phalia Tahsil has been sanctioned by the Public Works Department and has been taken in hand, the cost being met by a grant from Government. But more hospitals and schools will certainly be needed, and markets will spring up. A promising start has already been made with a market at Baha-ud-din Railway Station.

Municipalities.

There are 4 municipalities in the district—Gujrat, Jalalpur Jattan, Kunjah and Dinga. There are also 3 notified areas—Shadiwal, Lala Musa and Mandi Baha-ud-din. In Table 46 will be found their income and expenditure, but no details of either.

Gujrat is the largest municipality. The Deputy Commissioner was President, but has now (1918) resigned in favour of a non-official,—*vide* Commissioner's Notification No. 17, dated 9th August 1918. The Civil Surgeon is an *ex-officio* member. There are 3 nominated and 11 elected members. Each of the latter represents a ward. The principal source of revenue is octroi, which recently has increased with high prices and will increase more as a new schedule has been submitted for sanction, to include more taxable articles. Rent of municipal land brings in about Rs. 10,000. In the Lundpur bazar leading to the station octroi is replaced by a "Haisiyat" tax. The chief expenditure is on conservancy, lighting and roads. The latter are receiving little care now, as in war time material cannot be had. The municipality maintains the Civil Hospital, being helped by a grant from the District Board: it also maintains two boys' schools (one lower primary and the other Mahajani) and one girls' school. In the other municipalities the expenditure is on the usual objects of conservancy, drainage and lighting. Income in Jalalpur Jattan and Dinga is from octroi, but in Kunjah and Shadiwal and Lala Musa is from Haisiyat tax. In Lala Musa a drainage scheme is being carried out and is being paid for by a grant from Government. A list of members of all the municipalities is given in Appendix I.-F.

The incidence of taxation per head of the population is as follows:—

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Gujrat	1 12 3	Jalalpur Jattan	1 2 7
Dinga	1 0 9	Kunjah ...	0 10 9
Shadiwal	0 3 11	Lala Musa ...	0 12 11

Section F.—Public Works.

Public Works. The district for some years was included in the Sub-Division of Jhelum under charge of Executive Engineer at Rawalpindi. But it has since 1918 been transferred to the charge of the Executive Engineer at Lyallpur, and there is a Sub-Division temporarily at Gujrat. The Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department maintains the Grand Trunk Road and the rest-houses on it. The department builds and maintains works for the following departments :—

I.—*Imperial*—(*a*) Civil (1) Post and Telegraph.

(2) Educational (Church and Cemetery).

(*b*) Military, Army Remounts, Mona Depôt.

II.—*Provincial.*—All works and repairs carried out under budget head 45—Civil Works. Under the Provincial head come the District Courts and Offices at head-quarters and at the outlying tahsils the Civil Hospital, Government High School, Police Lines and Sub-Jail. The chief works recently carried out have been a large revenue record-room and an extension of the district court buildings.

The department scrutinises for local bodies all estimates exceeding Rs. 2,500 in advance of construction, and gives advice free on other projects.

The Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in this district is in charge of the Upper Jhelum Canal, main line (the head works are in Kashmir territory) and branches. The Superintending Engineer is stationed at Jhelum : there is also at Jhelum one Executive Engineer, who at present is in charge of the main line from Jatli to Rasul. The actual irrigation is in charge of two Executive Engineers, one at Rasul, who has the Phalia Division, all irrigation to the west of the big drainage which passes from Dinga to Phalia, the second at Gujrat in charge of the Gujrat Division in charge of all the main line distributaries.

In the future as the irrigated tract in the west of the district developes more public works will be needed, but it will be mainly at the cost of the District Board, and has been noted under that head.

Section G.—Army.

There are no cantonments or troops in the district though the district has for many years been a good recruiting ground and there is a large number of retired soldiers and native officers in the villages. They go to many branches of the army, but in particular the Chib clans enlist in the 12th Cavalry and others in the 15th Sikhs and Mountain Batteries. Since 1914 the practice of enlisting only selected castes has necessarily broken down. Before the outbreak of the present War the number of men in the army was— Army.

			All Combatants.
Kharian Tahsil	...	...	3,993
Gujrat Tahsil	...	...	1,886
Phalia Tahsil	...	...	91

During the Great War when the army had to be increased, great demands were made on the districts in the north of the Punjab. The following is a copy of a brief War History of the Gujrat District :—

Recruiting of Men.

The district had no established traditions of military service like its neighbouring districts of Rawalpindi and Jhelum, except in the eastern parts. At the beginning of the War 5,841 men were in the army recruited mostly from the Rajput tribe in the tract between the Jhelum River and Pabbi Hills and from Sayyads, Awans, Labana Sikhs, and others scattered in the eastern part of the district. But the mass of the district Jats and Gujars knew nothing of military service and few Gujars had been accepted by recruiting officers. Recruiting in the district as elsewhere in 1914 and 1915 was voluntary as before the War, under the control of Military Recruiting Officers, but as the War went on it became more necessary to get more men and to use greater efforts ; Government considered whether any system of conscription could be enforced,but none was imposed, so recruiting was left to the previous methods and more energetic persuasion. Only one legal change was made when help in recruiting was added to the duties of village headmen and use of this was made to urge tribes headmen and Sufedposhes and Zaildars to work harder. Further it was soon found that the army had to abandon its previous exclusiveness in selecting men for military service and any fit man of any caste was accepted and even sought for by the Recruiting Officers. As the War continued, the field of

CHAPTER III—G.

Army.

recruiting became the whole district and the function of the Recruiting Officer was changed and he became only an enrolling officer. The personal influence of Regimental Officers who were long enough on recruiting duty to be known to the people still had great effect, but the longer the recruiting, campaign went on, the more it became a matter for the Civil Officers. From 1916 the Deputy Commissioner Mr. I. C. Lal, I.S.O., O.B.E., organised the recruiting and put his Civil Officers in definite charge of recruiting in various parts of the district. The Extra Assistant Commissioners in charge and the Tahsildars organised regular meetings for addressing the people and urging young men to enlist and the elders to bring forward their young men. In 1917-18 when a quota was fixed for the district, a quota was also fixed for each village and efforts were thus concentrated on each area and it could readily be seen where greater effort was required and as each Zail and village gave its quota, effort in it could be relaxed and transferred elsewhere. At the same time various forms of reward were used to encourage the people. Promotion was given by Regimental Officers to men who brought in recruits and civil rewards in the shape of appointments to Lambardari and Zaildari, cash rewards, Sanads, Jagirs, titles and grants of land were made to those who had done good work. The men who responded most quickly to these efforts were the men who previously had some experience of Military life, *i.e.*, Chib Rajput, Sayyad, Awan, Labana Sikh. The Gujars of the district previously seldom taken in the army proved to be very suitable as soldiers and gave a good class of men. The Jats of various kinds did not do so well. Recruitment was naturally effected by the economic position of the various tribes. Those who live in the "barani" uplands, where agriculture can be carried on with fewer men, came forward most readily. In tracts irrigated by wells, where more men are needed, recruitment was much slower and special efforts were needed to persuade the Jat Waraich to provide their quota. The case of the Phalia Tahsil needs special mention. The Gondal, Tarar, and Ranja Jat had no tradition of military service and as the Upper Jhelum Canal was opened in 1916 the demand for recruits came at a time when the development of the Tahsil by irrigation was just beginning, and there was less economic pressure to drive men into the army. In Phalia the number of recruits has been few except among the Khokhars of the Jhelum riverain, but compared with other backward tracts of a similar kind even the Phalia Tahsil has done well. The Gujrat Tahsil has done very creditably and the Kharian Tahsil has the proud position of being the best in India.

CHAPTER III—G.

Army.

The relative progress in recruiting will be seen in the following table :—

Tahsil.	1914 and 1915 (4th August 1914 to 31st December 1915).	1916.	1917.	1918.	Total.
Gujrat	1,546	2,415	1,191	2,301	...
Kharian	3,192	3,858	1,716	3,228	...
Phalia	257	162	493	1,135	...
Total ...	4,995	6,435	3,400	6,664	21,494

The number of men provided by each tribe is as follows :—

Rajput (Chibs)	1,204
Awan	1,161
Sikh Labana	839
Khokhar	318
Gujjar	4,385
Jat {Waraich, Gondal, Tarar, Ranja}	376 8
Others	9,819
Total ...	21,494

As each man was enlisted, he was ordinarily sent to the regiment he desired and some regiments made special efforts to establish a local connection and thus drew recruits apart from connections already established for example by the 12th and 17th Cavalry and some Mountain Batteries. Part of a squadron of Gujars was raised for the 39th Central India Horse by the efforts of Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fazal Ali and his brother Khan Sahib Chaudhri Muhammad Khan and others. The 24th Punjabis had a special company of Jat Waraich : a special Double Company for the 15th Sikhs was formed in Phalia. The final result is—

Male population of the district.	Number of males between 18 and 35 years.	Number of combatants.	Total number of men in the army.
400,596	122,000	22,015	27,335

CHAPTER III—H.

Police and Jail.

The ratio is 1 to 15 persons of the male population and 1 to 4 of males of military age. The result is very creditable to the district. There are 245 families who have given 3 sons and 81 families which have given 4 or 5 sons each. Honours and distinctions earned by the soldiers of Gujrat are enumerated as below :—

Orders of British India	...	... 2
Orders of Merit	...	... 18
Distinguished Service Medal	...	... 26
Meritorious Service Medal	...	... 7
Foreign and other distinctions	...	... 13
	Total	... 66

About seven hundred men from the district gave their lives in action for the King Emperor.

Section H.—Police and Jails.

Police.

The district is in the Rawalpindi range of the Province under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Rawalpindi. The District Police force is controlled by a Superintendent at head-quarters and a Deputy Superintendent. The strength of the force is shown in Table No. 47. Shortly it is—

Inspectors	...	3
Sub-Inspectors	...	20
Head Constables	...	62
Constables	...	354
Total	...	439

out of whom about half are employed as reserve and guards and on miscellaneous duty and there are 1,019 watchmen. This number for a population of nearly 800,000 is not large.

CHAPTER III—H.

Police and Jails.

Police.

The Police Stations are 14 in number, *viz.*, Gujrat Saddar, Gujrat City, Kunjah, Jalalpur, Karianwala, Kharian, Sarai Alamgir, Lala Musa, Dinga, Baha-ud-din, Pahrianwali, Kothiala Sheikhan, Qadirabad, Miana Gondal. The number has been increased from 1st January 1919 but without any considerable increase in the number of Police. Municipal Police do not exist as the provincial service is responsible for all police work.

There are outposts at Malakwal and Rasul and a punitive post at Rasul. There are cattle-pounds attached to all policy stations. The pay of the police exclusive of Gazetted Officers is at present Rs. 80,184 per annum. The watchmen are paid by a village cess. The force is mainly composed of Musalman agriculturists of various tribes, Gujars predominating. About 10 per cent. of the force are Hindu and five per cent. Sikh. There is no difficulty in getting the right stamp of recruit; in fact men were turned away even during the war in spite of the drain caused by the army.

Of criminal tribes there are 693 Sansi and Giloi Biloch. They are settled in small batches in a large number of villages and are restricted to the village in which they reside under section 12 of Act III of 1911. They are fairly well behaved and the majority earn an honest living. There are also 56 Chumars and 1 Gandilla, both a sub-tribe of Sansi, who are wanderers and have been restricted to the area of the Police Station jurisdiction in which the gang is encamped. They are far more criminal and troublesome than the settled Sansi.

The working of the police is shown in Table No. 48 which gives the number of cases reported and their result, that is the cases decided in court with convictions. In 1910 out of those reported 42 per cent. were decided in court and 31 per cent. ended in conviction: in 1917 the percentages were 37 and 26.

Jails.

There is only a subsidiary jail at Gujrat with accommodation now for 187, but it is an old Serai unsuited to the purpose of a jail. It has long been recognised that a proper jail should be built. A much more appropriate place near the police lines and courts is available in the site of the old jail destroyed by flood in 1865. The average daily attendance is shown in the Table No. 49. In 1917 it was 108. There are lock-ups at the police stations and 2 judicial lock-ups at head-quarters.

Section I.—Education and Literacy.

CHAPTER III-I. — Education and Literacy.

Table No. 50 gives statistics of literacy. It is seen that in 1911 the percentage of literates was 3·1 of the total population, being rather less than in 1901. This figure may be compared with the provincial figure of 3·7. Phalia showed the highest percentage among the tahsils, although it has no large towns and has worse communications.

It must, however, be noted that the standard of literacy specified for record at the census of 1911 was higher than in 1901. The instructions were "A person should not be entered as literate unless he can write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it" and the report of 1911 (paragraph 413) says this standard was insisted on except in the case of children in the doubtful stages whom the parents were anxious to proclaim as more advanced.

The ordinary form of writing is Urdu or Panjabi in the Persian script. Few use the Gurmukhi character, and only a small percentage can read or write English, mostly Government officials, or the professional classes in towns.

CHAPTER III—I.

Education and Literacy,

Schools.

The following table shows the number of schools and scholars and teachers on 31st March 1920 :—

Kind of schools.	Number of schools.	Number on rolls by caste.							Agriculturists.	Number of teachers.		
		Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.		Trained.	Untrained.	Total.
Boys.												
Secondary Schools	38	27	390	2,165	762	4,575	16	7,935	2,240	211	120	331
Primary and Elementary Schools	190	10	224	1,554	1,552	6,797	77	10,214	4,704	160	152	312
Total ..	228	37	614	3,719	2,314	11,372	93	18,149	6,944	371	272	643
Girls.												
Secondary Schools	2	6	13	48	8	227	...	302	...	9	7	16
Primary and Elementary Schools	44	1	67	600	476	800	...	1,944	267	4	73	77
Total ...	46	7	80	648	484	1,027	...	2,246	267	13	80	93

CHAPTER III—I.

Education and Literacy.

Number of boys and girls.

The boys include a disappointingly small number of agiculturists. In the Primary stage they number 4,704, in Secondary Schools 2,240 and in Anglo-Vernacular Schools only 677. Among the elementary schools are included one night school at Jalalpur Jattan with 91 boys on the rolls.

The number of girls at school is not large. They are in 46 schools. Two of the girls' schools are maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission. The standard is improving, and an Inspectress of Schools is required by the District Board.

The majority of the girls are Hindu or Sikh. The Muhammadans are still slow to send their girls to school.

Among the educational institutions mention should be made of the Government Engineering School at Rasul, with regard to which the following note has been kindly supplied be Mr. G. Gemmel, lately Principal of the school :—

NOTE ON THE GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, RASUL.

Engineering School, Rasul.

Short history.—Surveying classes were started in 1873 by the Punjab University College in connection with the Oriental College, and in 1885 the classes were transferred to the Mayo School of Art.

In the years 1902—06 there was considerable discussion as to the status of these classes and it was ultimately decided to withdraw them from the University and to start a Government School of Engineering at Lahore as a State institution.

2. A small staff was sanctioned and placed under the Education Department while the supervision of the classes was entrusted to the Principal, Mayo School of Art, in addition to his other duties. The new school was opened on 1st June 1906.

3. The accommodation was extremely limited and the staff inadequate. No facilities existed for practical training, and the course of instruction did not commend itself to the officers of the Public Works Department, for which the school was supposed to provide recruits.

4. Sir Louis Dane, who took a keen interest in all engineering matters, was among the first to recognise the necessity for remedying the defects and at his suggestion a scheme was prepared and submitted to the Government of India for establishing a new school of engineering on a proper basis.

CHAPTER III—J.

Medical.

Engineering School Rasul.

5. This scheme received the sanction of the Secretary of State in 1910, and the question of the most suitable site was then discussed. Rasul was ultimately decided upon as it possessed numerous advantages for practical instruction. Consequently on the abolition of the school at Lahore, the 1st year students from that institution were drafted to Rasul and classes commenced on 26th April 1912.

6. After the removal to Rasul, the course of instruction was thoroughly revised to bring it into conformity with the requirements of the Public Works Department, and the Roorkee system of examinations was introduced.

Object of the School.—The main object of the school is to train Punjabi students for the subordinate service of the Public Works Department, and this purpose is being successfully achieved. The syllabus at present provides for—

(*a*) A 2 years' course for Sub-Overseers.

(*b*) A 3 years' course for Draftsmen.

Sometime in the future it is hoped that classes will be opened for Motor and Mechanical Engineering.

Accommodation.—The Boarding House has accommodation for 100 students.

General.—An Entrance Examination is held annually and admission is eagerly sought after. At the instance of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor special concessions have been devised to attract agriculturists, who now form 25 per cent. of the total number of students. Half of the annual permanent appointments, allotted to the school by the Public Works Department, are awarded to Muhammadans, and this has induced many students from the Gujrat district to seek admission.

Section J.—Medical.

Hospitals.

There are in the district 10 hospitals and dispensaries shown in Table No. 53 (excluding the Mission Hospital) which are maintained by local bodies. The civil hospital at Gujrat and dispensaries at Jalalpur and Dingah are maintained by the Municipal Committees with the aid of a grant from the District Board. The one at Kunjah is maintained by the District Board with a grant from the Municipal Committee. There are also canal department dispensaries at Rasul, Wasu, Busal, Bhao Ghasitpur, Mand and Rajar, two of which, Bhao and Rajar, are at present opened to the general public though others may be opened with the consent of the Canal Department in which case a contribution would be paid by the

CHAPTER III—J. Medical. Hospitals.

District Board. There are Railway dispensaries at Lala Musa and Malakwal and a police hospital at Gujrat. That at Lala Musa is open to the public.

The staff for all the above is provided under the orders of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. The Civil Surgeon is stationed at head-quarters, and he is also Plague Medical Officer for the district and inspects all the dispensaries named above.

Practically all the dispensaries are of the 2nd class, with no accommodation for indoor patients, but where there is accommodation it is a great advantage. The ordinary staff consists of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, one compounder and 2 menial servants.

The Church of Scotland Mission used to maintain a flourishing hospital at Jalalpur Jattan, in charge of Dr. H. Martyn Newton, F.R.C.S. and Dr. H. F. Lechmere Taylor, but owing to the death of the former and retirement of the latter it will probably be necessary to reduce the hospital to the status of dispensary only. The Mission still maintains at Gujrat the Dow Memorial Hospital for women in charge of Miss Smith.

The cases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries call for no special mention. A note on the diseases of the district has already been given on page 34. Vaccination is also mentioned in that note.

Sanitation.

Sanitation in the district is on the same level as in the rest of the province. Gujrat City stands high and the central part can be drained easily, though the land round the city is low and liable to have water standing. Jalalpur might be well drained if the Municipal Committee would give more care and money to the matter. Dingah is difficult to drain as it is in low ground. Lala Musa has had a drainage scheme built but has already outgrown it. In the villages sanitation is no worse than in other districts. In fact the villages near the Pabbi and in the old villages of the Bar are better than most. But much could be effected if men would cover up their own night-soil with earth as the Jews are enjoined to do. That, however, is a measure of social or religious reform difficult to start.

Vaccination.

There are 10 vaccinators to carry out the operation in the district which is becoming more and more popular. In 1912-13 small-pox broke out in the district and death figures rose to 2·5 and 2·7 per thousand of the population. Average death rate has been about ·05.

Details will be found in Table No. 54.

APPENDIX I-A.

LIST OF DIVISIONAL AND PROVINCIAL DARBARIS OF THE GUJRAT DISTRICT.

PROVINCIAL.

1. Sardar Gian Singh, Lamba, son of Sardar Attar Singh, of Pindi Lala, born 1856.

2. Raja Muhammad Khan, Chib, son of Raja Sultan Khan, of Pothi, born April 1849.

DIVISIONAL.

1. Sardar Hari Singh, Lamba, son of Sardar Kehr Singh (*alias*) Nand Singh, of Khewa, born 1880.

2. Sardar Sher Singh, son of Sardar Mihan Singh, of Khohar, born May 1885.

3. Khan Sahib Chaudhri Muhammad Khan, son of Chaudhri Sultan Ali, Gujar, of Ajnala, born 1856.

4. Chaudhri Fateh Ali, son of Chaudhri Sultan Ali, Waraich, of Jalalpur Jattan, born 1863.

5. Malak Maula Bakhsh, son of Jiwan Khan, Awan, of Gorali, born 1866.

6. Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fazal Ali, M.B.E., Honorary Magistrate, son of Chaudhri Sultan Ali, Gujar, born 1872.

7. Rai Sahib Lala Kidar Nath, Honorary Magistrate, son of Lala Bej Nath, Khatri, born 1897.

APPENDIX I-B.

TITLE-HOLDERS OF GUJRAT DISTRICT.

Title.	Holder.	Date of bestowal.	Service rendered.
Raja ...	Raja Muhammad Khan, Chib, Rajput, of Pothi.	5th April 1909 ...	Conferred by the British Government for the services during the Mutiny to Raja Sultan Khan and after his death his son Muhammad Khan got this hereditary title.
Sardar ...	Sardar Gian Singh, Khatri, Lamba, of Pindi Lala.	26th June 1900 ...	Conferred by the Sikh Government and recognised by the British Government for services during the Mutiny.
Do. ...	Sardar Sher Singh of Khohar.	29th May 1906 ...	Divisional Darbari.
Sardar Sahib ...	Sardar Hari Singh, Khatri, Sikh Sahgal.	4th June 1917 ...	Recruiting.

APPENDIX I-B—*concluded.*

Title.	Holder.	Date of bestowal.	Service rendered.
Sardar Bahadur ...	Munshi Sukha Singh ...	2nd January 1911—Sardar Sahib; 3rd June 1915—Sardar Bahadur.	Criminal Investigation Department serv ces.
Rai Bahadur ...	Lala Ram Rattan, Khatri, of Gujrat.	25th June 1907 ..	Superintendent, office of the Director, Medical Services, India.
Do. ...	Lala Sundar Das of Dinga.	...	For work as military contractor.
Rai Sahib ...	Lala Gopal Dass, Khatri, of Kunjah.	1st January 1910 ...	Plague work as Assistant Surgeon.
Do. ...	Lala Kidar Nath ...	1st January 1919 ...	For services in connection with the Great War.
Khan Bahadur ...	Sheikh Ata Muhammad, Kashmiri, Sheikh, of Gujrat.	24th May 1889 ...	Medical.
Do. ...	Khan Muhammad Afzal Khan, Mamoozai Durrani, of Gujrat.	22nd June 1914 ...	In the Burma Military Police.
Khan Sahib ...	Dr. Muhammad Hayat Khan, Rajput, of Gujrat.	26th June 1908 ...	Medical.
Do. ...	Chaudhri Fazal Ali, Kalas Gujjar, of Gujrat.	1st January 1909 ...	For good work as Sub-Registrar and Honorary Magistrate and War services.
Do. ...	Sheikh Sultan Ahmad, Jat Waraich, of Hariawala.	1st January 1910 ...	For good work in the Chenab Colony.
Do. ...	Sheikh Abdul Aziz ...	3rd June 1918 ...	Criminal Investigation Department.
Do. ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan of Ajnala.	...	For recruiting.
Do. ...	Ghulam Hussain Khan, Chib, Rajput, of Besa, District Gujrat.	1st January 1913 ...	Civil Veterinary Department.
Do. ...	M. Abdul Malik, born in 1855, Chuhan, Mashir Mal, Bahawalpur State.	...	Recruiting.
M.B.E. ...	Munshi Muhammad Zaman Khan, born December 2nd, 1877.	...	Recruiting work.
Do. ...	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashrif Khan.	...	For political services.
Do. ...	Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fazl Ali.	3rd June 1918 ...	For war work.

APPENDIX I-C.

LIST OF RETIRED MILITARY OFFICERS HOLDING THE ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

Order of British India, 1st Class.	Order of British India, 2nd Class.
Nil.	1. Subedar-Major Muhammad Khan, of Santpura, Kharian Tahsil. 2. Subedar-Major Feroz Ali, of Mohri Kharian Tahsil.

APPENDIX I-D.

LIST OF RETIRED MILITARY OFFICERS OF COMMISSIONED RANK.

HONORARY CAPTAIN.

1. Subedar-Major Hara Singh, Honorary Captain, I.O.M., 91 Punjabis, 17th July 1909.

2. Subedar-Major Nawab Khan, Honorary Captain, I.O.M., 30th Mountain Battery, 11th September 1909.

RISALDAR-MAJORS.

1. Sarfaraz Ali Khan, Risaldar-Major Bahadur, son of Mardan Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, Risaldar-Major, of Besa, Post Office Besa, Tahsil Kharian.

2. Pahlwan Khan, Risaldar-Major Bahadur, son of Sultan Alam Khan, Chib Rajput, of Besa, Post Office Besa, Tahsil Kharian.

RISALDAR.

1. Akbar Ali Shah, son of Samand Ali Shah, Risaldar, of Gujrat, Post Office Gujrat.

SUBEDAR-MAJORS.

1. Shah Wali Khan, son of Umar Bakhsh, Subedar-Major, of Chak Nathe, Post Office Aurangabad, Tahsil Kharian.

2. Taj Shah, Sayad, of Sehna, Post Office Bhagwal, Tahsil Kharian.

3. Nur Alam Khan, son of Hasan Muhammad Khan, of Pothi, Post Office Besa, Tahsil Kharian.

4. Subedar-Major Hussain Shah, son of Hasan Shah, I.O.M., D.S.M. village Madina, Tahsil Gujrat.

5. Akbar Ali, Sardar Bahadur, son of Rusmat Ali, Chib Rajput, of Rathori, Tahsil Kharian.

6. Sardar Bahadur Mehr Din, son of Sheru Khan, Honorary Captain, of Dhoria.

APPENDIX I-D—*continued.*

SUBEDARS.

1. Ahmad Din, son of Fazal Din, of Basarian, Post Office Dhoria, Tahsil Kharian.

2. Kasam Ali Shah, Sayad, of Bhota, Post Office Bhaddar, Tahsil Kharian.

3. Nawab Shah, son of Hussain Shah, Sayad, of Madina, Post Office Madina, Tahsil Gujrat.

4. Sawan Singh, son of Pawa Singh, Labana, of Tanda, Post Office Tanda, Tahsil Gujrat.

5. Ganda Singh, son of Devi Ditta, Labana, of Buzargwal, Tahsil Kharian, Post Office Buzargwal.

6. Karam Ilahi, son of Faqir Bakhsh, of Goteriala, Post Office Bhagwal, Tahsil Kharian.

7. Basim Ullah, son of Akbar Ali, of Mohri, Post Office Dhoria, Tahsil Kharian.

8. Gurdit Singh, son of Desa Singh, of Dhirke Kalan, Post Office Dhirke Kalan, Tahsil Gujrat.

9. Natha Singh, son of Dayala, Labana, of Tanda, Post Office Tanda, Tahsil Gujrat.

10. Muhammad Khan, son of Nur Din Khan, of Amra, Post Office Dinga, Tahsil Kharian.

11. Pir Muhammad, son of Chaudhri Ghulam Ali, Chib, of Besa, Post Office Besa, Tahsil Kharian.

12. Jota Singh, son of Hazura Singh, Labana, of Bhakariali, Post Office Bakhariali, Tahsil Gujrat.

13. Ghulam Mustafa Khan, son of Sheikh Ahmad, of Dharaikan Kalan, Post Office Pindi Kalu, Tahsil Phalia.

14. Muhammad Afzal Khan, Khan Bahadur, son of Muhammad Aslam Khan, of Gujrat City.

15. Shah Nawaz Khan, son of Karam Khan, of Thutha, Rai Bahadur, Tahsil Kharian.

16. Faiz Ahmad, son of Sadar Din, of Peroshah, Tahsil Gujrat, Post Office Peroshah.

17. Abdulla Khan, son of Jiwan Khan, of Lambhor, Thana Lala Musa, Tahsil Kharian.

APPENDIX I-D—*continued.*

SUBEDARS—*concld.*

18. Katha Singh, son of Partab Singh, of Tanda, Tahsil Gujrat.

19. Devi Ditta, Sethi, Subedar Bahadur, son of Kishen Das, of Jalalpur Jattan, Post Office Jalalpur Jattan, Tahsil Gujrat.

20. Muhammad Din, son of Khushi Muhammad, Jat Bhatti, village Juliani, Post Office Gujrat, Tahsil Gujrat.

21. Sardar Khan, son of Maula Dad Khan, Jat Waraich, village Sheikhpur, Thana Gujrat.

22. Subedar Amar Singh, son of Mahn Singh, Jat Sikh, village Dilawarpur, Post Office Doyan, Tahsil Kharian.

23. Subedar Allah Rakha Khan, I.O.M., village Chuknawali, Tahsil Gujrat.

24. Subedar Ganesha Singh, son of Kesar Singh, village Tanda, Tahsil Gujrat.

25. Indar Singh, son of Mangal Singh, village Tanda, Tahsil Gujrat.

26. Alam Sher, Subedar, of Gujrat town.

27. Diwan Ali Khan, son of Buland Khan, village Thutha Rai Bahadur, Tahsil Kharian.

28. Gopal Singh, son of Hazara Singh, of Qilla Sura Singh.

29. Narain Singh, son of Bisakha Singh, of Qilla Sura Singh.

30. Hassan Muhammad, son of Karim Bakhsh, of Gujrat.

31. Alam Sher, son of Jalal Shah, of Khepranwala, Tahsil Gujrat.

32. Karam Dad, of Ghial, Tahsil Kharian.

33. Mukarrab Ali, of Puran, Tahsil Kharian.

34. Damodar Das of Gujrat.

35. Mahbub Shah, of Madina, Tahsil Gujrat.

36. Haji Shah, of Madina, Tahsil Gujrat.

WARDI-MAJOR.

1. Hamid Ali Shah, of Madina, Tahsil Gujrat.

APPENDIX I-D—*continued.*

RASSAIDARS.

1. Fateh Khan, son of Fazal Dad Khan, of Besa, Post Office Besa, Tahsil Kharian.

2. Saran Singh, son of Dhiyan Singh, Khatri, of Santpura, Tahsil Phalia.

3. Fateh Muhammad, village Kolian Husain, Kharian Tahsil.

JAMADARS.

1. Kaku Khan, son of Bhola, of Khambi, Tahsil Kharian, Post Office Aurangabad.

2. Sher Ali, of Dhama, Tahsil Kharian, Post Office Lala Musa.

3. Muhammad Hayat Khan, son of Allah Jawaya, of Dhuni, Post Office Dhuni, Tahsil Kharian.

4. Sultan Alam, son of Raj Wali Khan, of Khambi, Post Office Aurangabad, Tahsil Kharian.

5. Budha Khan, son of Hayat Bux, of Sud, Post Office Dinga, Tahsil Kharian.

6. Bhan Singh, son of Kana, Labana, of Tanda, Post Office Tanda, Tahsil Gujrat.

7. Fateh Ali Khan, son of Ahmad Ali, Mughal, of Mundir, Post Office Buzargwal, Tahsil Kharian.

8. Fazal Dad Khan, son of Muhammad Khan, of Besa, Post Office Besa, Tahsil Kharian.

9. Hussain Shah, son of Fazal Shah, of Kotla Arab Ali Khan, Post Office Kharian, Tahsil Kharian.

10. Sangat Singh, son of Amir Chand, Labana, of Tanda, Post Office Tanda, Tahsil Gujrat.

11. Amir Khan, son of Jawahar Khan, of Sehna, Post Office Sehna, Tahsil Kharian.

12. Chatar Singh, son of Sohna, Labana, of Peroshah, Post Office Peroshah, Tahsil Gujrat.

13. Baz Khan, son of Samand Khan, Chib Rajput, of Pir Khana, Post Office Besa, Tahsil Kharian.

14. Karam Din, son of Wazir Bux, village Kalra Dewan Singh, Tahsil Gujrat.

15. Jamadar Pir Muhammad, son of Alf Din, village Sidh, Tahsil Kharian.

APPENDIX I-D—*concluded.*

JAMADARS—*concld.*

16. Nanak Singh, son of Sohna, village Peroshah, Tahsil Gujrat.

17. Kurshasip Khan, son of Rustam Ali Khan, village Chak Nathe, Tahsil Kharian.

18. Lachhman Singh, son of Karam Singh, village Tanda, Tahsil Gujrat.

19. Jai Singh, son of Bega Singh, of Buddan, Tahsil Gujrat.

20. Sardar Shah, son of Jalal Shah, of Khepranwala, Tahsil Gujrat.

21. Wordie-Major Fatteh Khan, of Besa, Tahsil Kharian.

22. Osman Ali of Bulani, Tahsil Kharian.

23. Fakir Muhammad of Hanj, Tahsil Kharian.

24. Hamid Ullah Khan of Thutha Rai Bahadur, Tahsil Kharian.

25. Ghulam Muhammad of Lohar, Tahsil Gujrat.

26. Maula Dad Khan of Liddar, Tahsil Kharian.

HONORARY JAMADAR.

1. Hari Kishen, son of Shamji Mal, of Gujrat.

APPENDIX I.-E.

RETIRED CIVIL OFFICERS ENTITLED TO A SEAT IN DARBAR.

1. Sardar Muhammad Sarwar Khan, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Gujrat.

2. Pir Qamar-ud Din, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Gujrat.

3. Sardar Muhammad Hussain Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gujrat.

4. Khan Bahadur Ata Muhammad, Civil Surgeon, Gujrat.

5. Lala Surjan Das, Executive Engineer, Gujrat.

6. Lala Gokal Chand, Sub-Engineer, North-Western Railway, Gujrat.

7. Misar Hira Nand, Tahsildar, Gujrat.

8. M. Faqir Muhammad, Inspector of Police, village Gandhra, Tahsil Gujrat.

9. Sayyad Fazal Shah, Inspector of Police, Gujrat City.

10. M. Ghulam Muhayyad Din Khan, Inspector of Police, Gujrat.

APPENDIX I.-F.

LIST OF MUNICIPAL AND NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEES OF GUJRAT DISTRICT FOR YEAR 1920.

I.—GUJRAT MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

(a) *Ex-officio.*

1. Civil Surgeon.

(b) *Nominated.*

2. Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fazal Ali, M.B.E.
3. Sheikh Azmat Ullah.
4. Mr. J. Daniel.
5. Bhai Teja Singh.

(c) *Elected.*

6. Khan Sahib Dr. Muhammad Hayat.
7. Lala Ishar Dass.
8. Vacant.
9. Chaudhri Abdulla Khan.
10. Sheikh Karamat Ullah.
11. M. Imam Din.
12. Sayad Fazal Shah.
13. Lala Hargopal.
14. Vacant.
15. Lala Tara Chand.
16. M. Karim Bakhsh.

II.—JALALPUR JATTAN COMMITTEE.

(a) *Ex-officio.*

1. Head Master, Scotch Mission School.

(b) *Nominated.*

2. Chaudhri Fateh Ali (President).
3. S. B. Dr. Devi Ditta Mal (Vice-President).
4. Lala Bishan Dass.

(c) *Elected.*

5. Lala Ladhu Mal.
6. M. Pir Bakhsh.
7. Sheikh Shamas-ud-din.
8. Sheikh Ghulam Haidar.
9. Sheikh Umar Bux.
10. Lala Mul Raj.
11. Chaudhri Said Ahmad.
12. Lala Parma Nand.

APPENDIX I-F.—*continued.*

III.—DINGA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

(a) *Ex-officio.*

1. Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
2. Tahsildar, Kharian.

(b) *Nominated.*

3. H. Nur Hussain.

(c) *Eelected.*

4. Chaudhri Ghulam Sarwar Khan (President).
5. Lala Rala Shah.
6. Chaudhri Qadar Dad Khan.
7. Babu Sita Ram.
8. Lala Ghasita Mal.
9. Bhai Kalyan Singh.

IV.—KUNJAH MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

(a) *Ex-officio.*

1. Head Master.

(b) *Nominated.*

2. Sheikh Nur Ilahi.
3. Lala Gian Chand.

(c) *Elected.*

4. Munshi Rahim Bakhsh.
5. Bhai Aya Singh (Vice-President).
6. Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh.
7. Sheikh Mushtaq Ali.
8. Sayad Masum Ali.
9. Lala Tek Chand.

V.—SHADIWAL NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE.

(a) *Ex-officio.*

1. Tahsildar, Gujrat (President).

(b) *Nominated.*

2. Lala Mukanda Mal (Vice-President).
3. Chaudhri Said Muhammad.
4. Chaudhri Ahmad Din.
5. Chaudhri Atta Muhammad.
6. Chaudhri Karm Dad.
7. Lala Kishan Chand.
8. Vacant.

APPENDIX I-F.—*concluded.*

VI.—LALA MUSA NOTIFIED AREA.

(*a*) *Ex-officio.*

1. Tahsildar, Kharian (President).
2. Medical Officer, Railway Hospital, Lala Musa.

(*b*) *Nominated.*

3. Chaudhri Sher Ali.
4. Lala Bhag Mal.
5. Bhai Lal Singh.
6. Lala Guran Ditta Mal.

APPENDIX I-G.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD, GUJRAT, 1920.

Sanctioned Scale.

5 NOMINATED MEMBERS.

1. Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fazal Ali, M.B.E.
2. Malik Maula Bakhsh, Honorary Magistrate.
3. Sayad Akbar Shah (retired Risaldar).
4. Vacant.
5. Rai Sahib Lala Kidar Nath, Honorary Magistrate.

8 *EX-OFFICIO* MEMBERS.

6. Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat.
7. Revenue Assistant.
8. Civil Surgeon.
9. Tahsildar, Gujrat.
10. Tahsildar, Kharian.
11. Tahsildar, Phalia.
12. District Inspector of Schools, Gujrat District.
13. Superintendent of Police, Gujrat District.

APPENDIX I-G.—*concluded.*

27 ELECTED MEMBERS.

Gujrat Tahsil.

14. Chaudhri Fateh Ali, Zaildar, Sabowal.
15. Chaudhri Inayat Ullah, Zaildar, Jhiwranwali.
16. Chaudhri Said Ahmad, Zaildar, Thatha Musa.
17. Chaudhri Bahawal Bakhsh, Zaildar, Mangowal.
18. Chaudhri Sultan Ali, Zaildar, Sheikhpur.
19. Chaudhri Muhammad Khan, Lambardar, Chechian.
20. Chaudhri Faiz Ullah Khan, Zaildar, Hariawala.
21. Chaudhri Fateh Ali, Jalalpur Jattan.
22. Chaudhri Muhammad Khan, Zaildar, Jaura Jalalpur.
23. Chaudhri Sube Khan of Shadiwal.
24. Chaudhri Muhammad Khan, Zaildar, Peroshah.

Kharian Tahsil.

25. Chaudhri Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Zaildar, Dinga.
26. Chaudhri Sher Ali, Zaildar, Dhama.
27. Vacant.
28. Chaudhri Abdullah Khan, Zaildar, Dilawarpur.
29. Chaudhri Sultan Muhammad of Jhakkar.
30. Chaudhri Shah Niwaz, Zaildar, Paswal.
31. Rai Dilawar Khan, Sufedposh of Thutha Rai Bahadur.
32. Chaudhri Bahawal Bakhsh of Panjan.

Phalia Tahsil.

33. Chaudhri Ghulam Muhammad of Pahrianwali.
34. M. Rahm Ali, Lambardar, Rasul.
35. Chaudhri Sikandar Khan, Zaildar, Jokalian.
36. Lala Diwan Chand, Zaildar, Kaderabad.
37. Sayad Khan Shah, Sufedposh of Makhnanwali.
38. Chaudhri Akbar Ali, Zaildar, Mano Chak.
39. Chaudhri Ghulam Muhammad, Zaildar, Chillianwala.
40. Chaudhri Maula Dad Khan of Mianwal.

APPENDIX I.-H.

LIST OF KURSI NASHINS OF THE GUJRAT DISTRICT CORRECTED UP TO 31ST JANUARY 1920, SHOWING STATUS OF EACH PERSON.

No.	Tahsil.	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Residence.	Status.
1	Gujrat ...	Lala Bhagwan Das ...	Lala Dhanpat Rai ...	Khatri ...	Gujrat ...	Is a Sahukar; was formerly Honorary Magistrate.
2	Do. ...	Chaudhri Rahmat Khan ...	Chaudhri Sultan Ali ...	Jat, Waraich	Jalalpur Jattan ...	Zaildar.
3	Do.	Chaudhri Fateh Ali ...	Chaudhri Nek Alam ...	Gujar ...	Sabowal ...	Do.
4	Do. ...	Lala Narain Das ...	Lala Mohan Lal ...	Khatri ...	Gujrat ...	Banker; formerly Municipal Commissioner.
5	Do. ...	Lala Rup Lal ...	Lala Gobind Sahai ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Honorary Magistrate.
6	Do. ...	Pandit Basheshar Nath ...	Pandit Mahan Nandji ...	Pandit ...	Qilladar ...	Jagirdar.
7	Do. ...	Pandit Ram Chand ...	Ditto ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
8	Do. ...	S. Chiragh Din ...	S. Jiwan Bakhsh ...	Khoja ...	Gujrat.	
9	Do. ...	S. Azmat Ullah ...	S. Ghulam Hussain ...	Kanungo ...	Do. ...	Honorary Magistrate.
10	Do. ...	S. Karamat Ullah ...	S. Ghulam Hussain ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Merchant.
11	Do. ...	S. Ghulam Haidar ...	S. Ghulam Muhi-ud-din ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
12	Do ...	S. Muhammad Ali ...	S. Ghulam Muhammad ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

13	Do. ...	S. Muhammad Bakhsh ...	Kutab Din ...	Bhatti ...	Karianwala ...	Zamindar.
14	Do. ...	Lala Tara Chand ...	Lala Prabh Dial (Extra Assistant Commissioner, deceased).	Khatri ...	Mangowal ...	Sahukar.
15	Do. ...	Lala Ganesh Das ...	Lala Ganpat Rai ...	Do. ...	Gujrat ...	Shopkeeper ; was formerly treasurer.
16	Do. ...	B. Ganda Singh ...	B. Kahan Singh ...	Khatri Lamba	Bhagowal ...	Sahukar and Zamindar.
17	Do. ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan	Chaudhri Kutab Din ...	Gujar ...	Jaura Jalalpur ...	Zaildar.
18	Do. ...	Chaudhri Sharaf Din ...	Chaudhri Mubarak ...	Jat ...	Kangsahali ...	Do.
19	Do. ...	Lala Ralla Ram ...	Rai Sahib Daulat Shah (Honorary Magistrate, deceased).	Khatri ...	Gujrat ...	Sahukar; was formerly a Municipal Commissioner.
20	Do. ...	Chaudhri Pir Muhammad ...	Chaudhri Rahmat Khan ...	Waraich ...	Jalalpur Jattan ...	Son of Zaildar.
21	Do. ...	Lala Nand Gopal ...	Lala Gobind Sahai ...	Khatri ...	Do. ...	Sahukar and shopkeeper (brother of Lala Rup Lal).
22	Do. ...	Chaudhri Abdulla Khan ..	Chaudhri Maula Dad ...	Waraich ...	Gujrat ...	Zamindar and Municipal Commissioner.
23	Do. ...	M. Barkat Ali ...	M. Amir Bakhsh ...	Kashmiri ..	Gujrat ...	Contractor ; was formerly a Municipal Commissioner.
24	Do. ...	Chaudhri Said Ahmad ..	Chaudhri Shah Muhammad Khan.	Waraich ...	Jalalpur Jattan ..	Zaildar.
25	Do. ...	Lala Jagan Nath ...	Rai Bahadur Dilbagh Rai ...	Khatri ...	Kunjah ...	Municipal Commissioner.
26	Do. ..	Lala Bishan Das ...	Lala Ram Das ...	Do. ...	Jalalpur Jattan ...	Do. do.
27	Do. ...	S. Alla Ditta ...	S. Amir Bakhsh ...	Khoja ..	Gujrat ...	Sahukar.
28	Do. ..	Chaudhri Karam Dad ...	Chaudhri Amir Bakhsh ...	Gujar ...	Makiana .	Sufedposh.

APPENDIX I-H.—*continued.*

No.	Tahsil.	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Residence.	Status.
29	Gujrat ...	Sayad Ahmad Hussain ...	Sayed Wilayat Shah ...	Sayad ...	Sheikh Chogani ...	Zaildar.
30	Do. ...	M. Muhammad Khalil ...	Haji Imam Din ...	Carpenter ...	Gujrat ...	Manager, Furniture-making Factory.
31	Do. ...	D. Narinjan Das ...	D. Badri Nath ...	Khatri ...	Kunjah ...	Zamindar and Sahukar (old Diwan family).
32	Do. ...	M. Taleh Muhammad ...	...	Kashmiri ...	Jalalpur Jattan ..	Head Master of Mission School and Municipal Commissioner.
33	Do. ...	Lala Tara Chand ...	Hira Singh ...	Khatri ...	Gujrat ...	Sahukar and Municipal Commissioner.
34	Do. ...	Lala Sundar Das ...	Lala Jiwan Mal ...	Do. ...	Jalalpur Jattan ...	Sahukar.
35	Do. ...	Sayad Muhammad Shah ...	K. Sanaulla Shah ...	Sayad ...	Do. ...	Piri-Muridi.
36	Kharian ...	Khan Sahib Chaudhri Ghulam Hassan Khan.	M. Sultan Ahmad Khan ...	Chib ...	Besa ...	Retired Professor, Veterinary College.
37	Do. ...	Chaudhri Khawaj Din ...	Chaudhri Mehr Din ...	Gujar ...	Barnali ...	Zaildar.
38	Do. ...	B. Kalyan Singh ...	B. Hakam Singh ...	Khatri ...	Dinga ...	Member, Municipal Committee, Dinga.
39	Do. ...	Chaudhri Ghulam Sarwar Khan.	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan	Gujar ...	Do. ...	Zaildar and Honorary Magistrate.

40	Do. ...	Chaudhri Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din.	Chaudhri Ala Din ...	Do. ...	Kolian Hussain ...	Zaildar.
41	Do. ..	Chaudhri Qadar Dad ...	Chaudhri Abdulla Khan ...	Do. ...	Dinga ..	Sufedposh.
42	Do. ...	B. Kartar Singh ...	B. Bishan Singh ...	Brahman ...	Khohar ...	Zamindar; formerly was a Zaildar.
43	Do. ...	Chaudhri Shah Nawaz ...	Chaudhri Khalas Khan ..	Gujar ...	Paswal ...	Zaildar.
44	Do. ...	Chaudhri Azim Ullah ...	Chaudhri Sultan Alam Khan	Chib ...	Besa ...	Lambardar (Military pensioner).
45	Do. ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Ghaus	Allah Ditta ...	Qureshi ...	Chappar ..	Contractor.
46	Do. ...	Chaudhri Abdulla Khan ...	Chaudhri Faiz Bakhsh ...	Gujar ...	Dilawarpur ...	Zaildar.
47	Do. ...	Chaudhri Sultan Muhammad	Chaudhri Faiz Bakhsh ...	Jat ...	Jakkar ...	District Assistant Recruiting Officer.
48	Phalia ..	Chaudhri Sikandar Khan ...	Chaudhri Pir Bakhsh ...	Do. ...	Jokalian ...	Zaildar.
49	Do. ...	Hafiz Sultan Alam ...	Hafiz Ghulam Muhammad...	Gujar ...	Hasilanwala ...	Do.
50	Do. ...	Chaudhri Khuda Bakhsh ..	Chaudhri Shakir Khan ...	Khokhar ...	Garhi Gauhar Khan	Do.
51	Do. ...	Lala Diwan Chand ...	Lala Karam Chand ...	Khatri ...	Kaderabad ...	Do.
52	Do. ...	M. Muhammad Ashraf Khan	Ahmed Khan ...	Pathan ...	Helan ...	Sub-Registrar.
53	Do. ...	M. Ghulam Muhammad ..	M. Ghulam Hassan ...	Gujar ...	Chillianwala ...	Sufedposh and Inspector, Co-Operative Credit Societies.
54	Do. ...	Sayad Khan Shah ...	Sayad Ali Shah ...	Sayad ...	Makhnanwali ...	Sufedposh.
55	Do. ...	Nadir Khan ...	Muhammad Khan ...	Khokhar ...	Do Chuhr	Zamindar.
56	Do. ...	Chaudhri Ghulam Muhammad.	Chaudhri Imam Bakhsh ...	Jat ...	Pahrianwali ...	Zaildar.
57	Do. ...	Chaudhri Jahan Khan ...	...	Do. ...	Nawan Lok ...	Do.

APPENDIX I-H—*concluded.*

No.	Tahsil.	Name	Father's name.	Caste.	Residence.	Status.
58	Phalia ...	Chaudhri Jahan Khan ...	...	Jat ...	Rukkan ...	Zaildar.
59	Do. ...	Chaudhri Karam Din ...	...	Do. ..	Chak No. 3, Colony.	
60	Gujrat ...	Chaudhri Bhawal Bakhsh ...	Chaudhri Sultan Muhammad	Jat Waraich	Mangowal.	
61	Do. ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan	Chaudhri Alf Khan ...	Do. ...	Thatha Musa.	
62	Do. ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan	Chaudhri Fazal Din ...	Gujar ...	Budhan ...	Sufedposh.
63	Do. ...	Umar Din ...	Ilam Din ...	Janjua ...	...	
64	Do. ...	Chaudhri Karam Dad ...	Mahmud Khan ...	...	Kot Mata.	
65	Do. ...	Chaudhri Sultan Ali ...	Ahmad Khan ...	Khokhar ...	Khokhar ...	Sufedposh.
66	Kharian ...	Chaudhri Ahmad Khan ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan	Gujar ...	Dinga ..	Sarbarah Zaildar.

APPENDIX II.

(a) LIST OF ZAILDARS, 1920.

No.	Name of Zail.	Name of Zaildar.	Grade.	Emoluments.
		GUJRAT TAHSIL.		Rs.
1	Daulatnagar ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan ...	1st ...	350
2	Pero Shah ...	Khan Sahib Chaudhri Muhammad Khan.	1st ...	350
3	Ajnala ...	Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fazal Ali, M.B.E (also has a personal allowance of Rs. 50).	1st ...	350
4	Sabowal ...	Chaudhri Fateh Ali ...	1st ...	350
5	Jalalpur Jattan ...	Chaudhri Rahmat Khan ...	1st ...	350
6	Kiranwala ...	Chaudhri Sharaf Din ...	2nd ...	275
7	Sheikhpur ...	Chaudhri Sultan Ali ...	2nd ...	275
8	Thatha Musa ...	Chaudhri Said Ahmad ...	2nd ...	275
9	Mattianwala ...	Sayad Ahmad Hassan ..	2nd ...	275
10	Nagarianwala ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan ...	2nd ...	275
11	Gujrat ...	Chaudhri Faiz-Ullah Khan ...	3rd ...	200
12	Bahowal ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Ashraf Khan	3rd ...	200
13	Kunjah ..	Chaudhri Anayat Ullah Khan ..	3rd ...	200
14	Mangowal ...	Chaudhri Bahawal Bakhsh ...	3rd ...	200
15	Shadiwal ...	Chaudhri Said Muhammad ...	3rd ...	200
16	Mota ...	Chaudhri Fazal Dad ...	3rd ...	200
		KHARIAN TAHSIL		
1	Besa ...	Vacant ...	3rd ...	200
2	Dinga North ...	Chaudhri Ghulam Sarwar ...	1st ...	350
3	Dinga South ...	Mian Ghulam Muhi-ud-din ...	1st ...	350
4	Dilawarpur ...	Chaudhri Abdulla Khan ...	1st ...	350
5	Bhagwal ...	Chaudhri Nazar Din ...	2nd ...	275
6	Murala ...	Chaudhri Bahawal Bakhsh ...	2nd ...	275
7	Paswal ...	Chaudhri Shah Nawaz ...	2nd ...	275
8	Dhama ...	Chaudhri Sher Ali ...	2nd ...	275
9	Khohar ...	Chaudhri Lal Khan ...	3rd ...	200
10	Chak Kamal ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan ...	3rd ...	200
11	Dheria ...	Chaudhri Abdullah ...	2nd ...	275

APPENDIX II – *continued.*

No.	Name of Zail.	Name of Zaildar.	Grade.	Emoluments.
		KHARIAN TAHSIL – *concluded.*		
12	Tapiala ...	Chaudhri Qadar Dad ..	3rd ...	200
13	Barnali ...	Chaudhri Khawaj Din ...	2nd ...	275
14	Bhaddar ...	Chaudhri Shah Muhammad ...	3rd ...	200
15	Rathori ...	Chaudhri Pir Bakhsh ...	3rd ...	200
16	Kakrali ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan ...	3rd ..	200
		PHALIA TAHSIL.		
1	Mong ...	Chaudhri Khuda Bakhsh ...	1st ...	350
2	Sohawa ..	Chaudhri Sardar Khan ...	1st ...	350
3	Juklian ...	Chaudhri Sikandar Khan ...	1st ...	350
4	Helan ..	Sardar Gian Singh ...	2nd ...	275
5	Qadarabad ...	Lala Diwan Chand ...	2nd ...	275
6	Mahji ...	Chaudhri Jahan Khan ...	2nd ...	275
7	Rukkan ...	Chaudhri Jahan Khan ...	1st ...	350
8	Burj Gehna ...	Chaudhri Raja Khan ...	2nd ...	275
9	Miana Gondal ...	Chaudhri Taja ...	2nd ...	275
10	Parianwali ...	Chaudhri Ghulam Muhammad ...	2nd ...	275
11	Haslianwali ...	Chaudhri Sultan Alam ...	3rd ...	200
12	Chillianwali ...	Chaudhri Ghulam Muhammad ...	2nd ...	275
13	Shahidanwali ...	Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul ...	3rd ...	200
14	Phalia ...	Chaudhri Sukha ...	2nd ...	275
15	Randiali ...	Chaudhri Akbar Ali ...	3rd ...	200
16	Mianwal ...	Chaudhri Maula Dad ...	3rd ...	200
17	Kuthala Sheikhan ...	Chaudhri Roshan ...	3rd ...	200
18	Chak Daddan ...	Chaudhri Hayat Muhammad ..	3rd ...	200
19	Sherewala ...	Chaudhri Sher Muhammad ...	3rd ...	200
20	Busal ...	Chaudhri Ahmad Bakhsh ...	2nd ...	275

Sanctioned total of the district	52
1st grade	12
2nd „	20
3rd „	20

APPENDIX II—*continued*.

(*b*) LIST OF SUFEDPOSHES, 1920.

GUJRAT TAHSIL.

No.	Name of Zail.	Name of Sufedposhe.	Grade.	Emoluments.
				Rs.
1	Daulatanagar ...	Chaudhri Karam Dad ...	1st ...	80
2	Do. ...	Vacant ...	1st ...	80
3	Pero Shah ...	Chaudhri Fateh Dad ...	2nd ...	60
4	Jalalpur Jatan ...	Chaudhri Ali Bakhsh ...	1st ...	80
5	Gujrat ...	Malak Maula Bakhsh ...	1st ...	80
6	Kunjah ...	Chaudhri Sultan Ali ...	1st ...	60
7	Mota ...	Chaudhri Rahmat Khan ...	1st ...	60
8	Mota ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan ...	1st ...	60
9	Ajnala ...	Chaudhri Bahawal Bakhsh ...	2nd ...	60
10	Do. ...	Chaudhri Hakam Ali ...	2nd ...	60
11	Sabowal ...	Chaudhri Sardar Shah ...	2nd ...	60
12	Jalalpur Jattan ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain ...	2nd ...	60
13	Kiranwala ...	Chaudhri Rahmat Khan ...	2nd ...	60
14	Sheikhpur ...	Chaudhri Ghulam Muhammad ...	2nd ...	60
15	Thata Musa ...	Chaudhri Fateh Ali ...	2nd ...	60
16	Do. ...	Vacant ...	2nd ...	60
17	Matianwala ...	Chaudhri Nawab Khan ...	2nd ...	60
18	Nagarianwala ...	Chaudhri Budha Khan ...	2nd ...	60
19	Gujrat ...	Vacant ...	2nd ...	60
20	Bahowal ...	Chaudhri Sikandar Khan ...	2nd ...	60
21	Mangowal ...	Chaudhri Khushi Muhammad ...	2nd ...	60
22	Do. ...	Vacant ...	2nd ...	60
23	Shadiwal ...	Do. ...	2nd ...	60
24	Do. ...	Do. ...	2nd ...	60

APPENDIX II—*continued*.

KHARIAN TAHSIL.

No.	Name of Zail.	Name of Sufedposh.	Grade.	Emoluments.
				Rs.
1	Khohar ...	Chaudhri Ghulam Hassan ..	2nd ..	60
2	Besa ...	Sardar Pir Muhammad ...	1st ...	80
3	Do. ...	Vacant ...	2nd ...	60
4	Bhagwal ...	Rai Dilawar Khan ...	1st ...	80
5	Do. ...	Chaudhri Hayat Bakhsh ...	2nd ...	60
6	Chak Kamal ...	Chaudhri Barkat Ali ...	1st ...	80
7	Murala ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan of Ghike.	1st ...	80
8	Do. ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan of Kharian.	2nd ...	60
9	Dhoria ...	Chaudhri Mehr Din ...	2nd ...	60
10	Dinga North ...	Chaudhri Qadar Dad	2nd ..	60
11	Do. ...	Chaudhri Ghulam Dastgir ...	2nd ...	60
12	Tapiala ...	Chaudhri Nur Dad ...	2nd ...	60
13	Paswal ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Khan of Paswal.	1st ...	80
14	Barnali ...	Chaudhri Muhammad Hayat ...	2nd ...	60
15	Dhama ...	Chaudhri Akbar Ali ...	2nd ...	60
16	Do. ...	Chaudhri Qutab Din ...	2nd ...	60
17	Bhaddar	Chaudhri Ahmad Bakhsh ...	2nd ...	60
18	Do. ...	Chaudhri Karam Ilahi ...	2nd ...	60
19	Rathori ...	Chaudhri Allah Bakhsh, Lambardar, Bhandgiran.	2nd ...	60
20	Kakrali ...	Chaudhri Ladha Ram ...	2nd ..	60
21	Dilawarpur ...	Vacant ...	2nd ...	60
22	Dinga South ...	Chaudhri Karam Dad ...	2nd ...	60

APPENDIX II—*concluded.*

PHALIA TAHSIL.

No.	Name of Zail.	Name of Safedposh.	Grade.	Emoluments.
				Rs.
1	Jokalian ...	Chaudhri Qaim Din ...	2nd ...	60
2	Pahrianwali ...	Vacant ...	2nd ...	60
3	Hasilanwala ...	Chaudhri Fateh Ali ...	2nd ...	60
4	Chillianwali ...	Vacant ...	2nd ...	60
5	Mong ...	Chaudhri Jafar Khan ...	2nd ...	60
6	Do. ...	Chaudhri Medhi Khan, Lambardar of Mong.	2nd ...	60
7	Shahidanwali ...	Chaudhri Nathu ...	2nd ...	60
8	Phalia ...	Chaudhri Qalim-Ullah ...	2nd ...	60
9	Do. ...	Vacant ...	2nd ...	60
10	Helan ...	Sayad Khan Shah ...	1st ...	80
11	Randiali ...	Sayad Budha Shah ...	2nd ...	60
12	Do. ...	Chaudhri Sardar Muhammad ...	2nd ...	60
13	Qaderabad ...	Lala Mathra Dass ...	2nd ...	60
14	Mianwal ...	Vacant ...	2nd ...	60
15	Sohawa ...	Chaudhri Maula Dad ...	2nd ...	60
16	Majhi ...	Chaudhri Babawal Bux ...	2nd ...	60
17	Kuthala Sheikhan ...	Chaudhri Abbas Khan ...	2nd ...	60
18	Do. ...	Vacant ...	2nd ...	60
19	Chak Daddan ...	Do. ...	2nd ...	60
20	Do. ...	Do. ...	2nd ...	60
21	Rukkan ...	Do. ...	2nd ...	60
22	Sherewala ...	Do. ...	2nd ...	60
23	Burj Gehna ...	Chaudhri Karam Ali ...	2nd ...	60
24	Miana Gondal ...	Chaudhri Mirza ...	2nd ...	60
25	Do. ...	Vacant ...	2nd ...	60
26	Busal ...	Do. ...	2nd ...	60

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MAP OF GUJRAT DISTRICT.

Scale—4 Miles = Inch.

(No. II).
ADMINISTRATIVE.



LIST (BY TAHSILS) OF THE NAMES OF ZAILS.

Gujrat Tahsil		Kharian Tahsil.		Phalia Tahsil.	
Serial No.	Name of Zail Circle.	Serial No.	Name of Zail Circle.	Serial No.	Name of Zail Circle.
1	Gujrat	1	Kharian	1	Phalia
2	Jalalpur Jattan	2	Besa	2	Parianwali
3	Ajnala	3	Dingah North	3	Moug
4	Pero Shah	4	Dilawarpur	4	Helan
5	Jaura Jalalpur	5	Bhagwal	5	Qadarabad
6	Mattianwala	6	Dhaman	6	Sohawa
7	Sabowal	7	Khohar	7	Mahji
8	Sheikhpur	8	Chak Kamal	8	Miana Gondal
9	Thatha Musa	9	Dhoria	9	Rukkan
10	Mota	10	Dingah South	10	Jokalian
11	Bahowal	11	Tapiala	11	Haslanwala
12	Nagarianwala	12	Paswal	12	Shahidanwali
13	Kunjah	13	Barnali	13	Randiali
14	Shadiwal	14	Bhaddar	14	Mianwal
15	Maggowal	15	Rathori	15	Busal
16	Kiranwala	16	Kakrali	16	Burj Gahna
				17	Shere wala
				18	Chak Daddan
				19	Kuthala Sheikhan
				20	Chillianwali

LIST (BY TAHSILS) OF THE NAMES OF KANUNGOS.

Gujrat Tahsil.		Kharian Tahsil.		Phalia Tahsil.	
Serial No.	Name of Kanungo Circle.	Serial No.	Name of Kanungo Circle.	Serial No.	Name of Kanungo Circle.
1	Gujrat	1	Kharian	1	Phalia
2	Kunjah	2	Kakrali	2	Pindi Kalu
3	Jalalpur Jattan	3	Dinga	3	Qadarabad
4	Pero Shah	4	Sarai Alam Gir	4	Rukkan
5	Tanda			5	Pindi Bahaud-din

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